UE Convention Asks Immediate Korea Peace

By CARL HIRSCH

CLEVELAND.—A forthright demand for immediate peace in Korea today highlighted the convention of the United Electrical Workers here at the Hollenden Hotel.

A poll taken of the delegates also showed that those voting were 100 percent for a conference of the leaders of the major world powers to negotiate a peaceful settlement of all differences.

As the convention unanimously endorsed a strongly-phrased peace resolution, delegates told of the various forms of action they expect to take in their locals to implement this stand.

"Support the American Peace Crusade's peace poll," urged John T. Gojack, president of District 8, "or do it any other way—but act for peace now."

Louise O'Connor, of Brooklyn Local 475 called for a nationwide poll of the UE membership on a cease-fire in Korea now, while the unresolved issues are settled at the conference table.

Said delegate Arthur Owens of Schenectady Local 301: "I don't understand why we must be faced with the threat of war when I have yet to meet a single working man, inside of the shop or out, who is in favor of war."

Sterling Neal, president of District 7, announced the results of the poll of delegates sponsored by his district, which showed overwhelming approval of the Korea cease-fire, five-power negotiations and the outlawing of atomic and germ warfare.

Declared delegate Allen McNeil of Pittsburgh Local 623: "there is nothing we can do to put into action the splendid program of this union if we fail to fight for peace."

International representative Manny Fried of Buffalo opened the discussion of the peace resolution with a graphic presentation of how the sentiment for peace has changed and grown powerful since the UE's last convention.

The three - point resolution, adopted unanimously, urged the quick ending of the Korean fighting, the joint meeting of the five major powers, the abolition of trade barriers between the U. S. and all countries of the world.

As the week-long convention neared conclusion, a special order of business focussed emphasis on the fight for the rights of Negro workers and of women workers.

The 625 delegates called attention to the war-born "stepped-up violence against the Negro people and other minority groups."

The convention approved a detailed program of shop and legis-

(Continued on Page 8)

FBI FRAMEUP FOR LABOR

An Editorial

THIS EDITORIAL IS AN EFFORT to discuss with the trade union movement in a practical, common-sense manner the meaning of the latest Smith Act thought-control arrests staged by the FBI.

What do these arrests mean to the U.S. trade unions as a whole, to all their members individually whether they be GOP, Democrat, conservative, progressive, Socialist or whatnot in their views?

This is not a new question for the trade unions.

For it is a matter of record that the peril to all Americans in the notorious 1940 Smith Act has already been recognized by very important sections of the labor movement.

The national convention of the CIO, for example, at the end of 1951, flatly stated:

"The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders gave a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech. . . ."

AFL leaders like Patrick Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters similarly warned, in a letter to the Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act:

"It seems only yesterday that the trade union movement was considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Smith Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States."

There are literally hundreds of such statements and resolutions from trade unions which include railroad brotherhoods, AFL, CIO and independent labor organizations.

McCarthyism and what it stands for has become a recognized enemy of the labor unions.

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NOW ONCE MORE, the FBI, putting McCarthyism into practice, has swooped down on the homes of Americans to frame them into long prison terms on the sole basis

(Continued on Page 5)

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Lehman Warns AFL of McCarran, McCarthy

By GEORGE MORRIS

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, rapping McCarthyism and McCarranism in a speech before the AFL convention yesterday, warned the delegates that witchhunt legislation "can be used, has been used, to attack labor unions and their officers, too."

Lehman likened the McCarran Internal Security Law and the McCarran - Walter immigration law to the Taft- Hartley Law, and declared, to the applause of the delegates, that those statutes, like the Taft-Hartley Law, must be repealed.

He made no mention of the Smith Act under which as he was speaking, 18 more working clas leaders were arraigned before judges in many cities. The Senator even boasted that the government was jailing what he called "subversives."

But he went considerably beyond Gov. Stevenson in attacking the witch-hunt hysteria, putting McCarran in McCarthy's class while the Democratic standard-bearer sent the Nevada reactionary a friendly appeasing wire.

After giving a picture of McCarthyism and McCarranism in operation, and noting this fascist-like hysteria repels support for American policy abroad, Sen. Lehman said:

"Do not think, my friends of the labor movement, that this sort

(Continued on Page 6)

LEHMAN

Nixon Slush Fund Bared in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—Dana C. Smith, a wealthy tax attorney, disclosed today that a group of rich Californians had spent $16,000 to $17,000 in paying some of Richard M. Nixon's expenses as a Senator.

Smith said the group was formed when Nixon was elected to the Senate two years ago and the contributions were made to enable him "to do a selling job to the American people in behalf of private enterprise."

Nixon, contacted at Fresno, Calif., declined comment "at this time."

Smith said that in almost all instances he used the money to pay bills incurred by Nixon although in a few minor instances he "reimbursed the Senator for things he had to pay in Washington."

The money helped Nixon pay for things such as Christmas cards, telephone calls, stamps, travel and radio recordings, he said. He declared Nixon sent out 25,000 Christmas cards last year.

These rich backers of Nixon, Smith said, felt a Senator's salary of $12,500 a year and $2,500 expenses were "pitifully inadequate for Richard Nixon.

"Dick is the outstanding salesman for free enterprise in the Senate," he said. "He is a great speaker and a great personality. Sen. William Knowland is less known. Warren has too much the social point of view for the people behind Dick. . . . We couldn't go for Warren, but Dick did just what we wanted him to do."

Smith identified some of the contributors as himself, real estate brokers Robert and George Rowan, financier John F. Garland, advertising man Elwood Robinson and realty broker Morgan Adams, Jr.

Athens Court Decrees Death of 2 Air Officers

ATHENS, Sept. 18.—A military court today sentenced two Greek Air Force officers to death on the charge of forming a "sabotage ring." They were Capt. Elias Panagoulakis and Lieut. George Theodoridis in what was obviously a political frameup. The official charge was formation of a "sabotage ring."

Four other Air Force men were sentenced to life imprisonment, three to 15 years and two to six years. Six were acquitted.

Rose Russell Hails Lehman's School Warning

Rose Russell, legislative representative of the teachers union, yesterday greeted Sen. Lehman's attack on the McCarran school witchhunt, and warned that it was necessary to end all thought control persecutions if our liberties are to be safeguarded.

Mrs. Russell declared "Sen. Lehman issued a timely warning on the danger to our schools and to the liberties of labor and the people generally represented by the McCarran witchhunts. As a former governor of New York, Sen. Lehman knows that the federal government has no right to interfere with the schools.

"The real target of the McCarran Committee is not the Teachers Union or so-called reds, but the freedom to teach and the right to provide our children with more and better schools.

"Sen. Lehman has made a very important statement on the danger of McCarthyism and McCarranism. We should go further and recognize that all our rights are imperilled when the rights of any Americans are limited. That goes whether the attack comes from the character assassination of the McCarthies, the witchhunts of the McCarrans, or the Smith Act arrests of the Department of Justice."

Northwest Groups Act to Aid New Smith Act Victims

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—Word that Washington state leaders in the trade union, social security and civil rights movements, as well as leading figures in the Communist Party here, were among Wednesday's Smith Act victims brought swift protest action and fight-back pledges.

First organizations to act included the Washington Pension Union, the Progressive Party of Washington and the state Civil Rights Congress.

Their attack was centered on U.S. Attorney J. Charles Dennis with demands that he lower bail for the seven now totalling $190,000. They also filed initial protests against the sweeping Smith Act arrests (the first to reach into the leadership of the Progressive Party) to Attorney General James P. McGranery.

The seven Washington State victims included William J. Pennock, Pension Union president and Progressive Party state board member; and John Daschbach, CRC state director, who were

(Continued on Page 8)

MRS. WINTER BAIL CUT TO $5,000

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Bail for Helen Winter, one of the 18 arrested in this week's raid by the FBI of advocates of peace, was reduced today from $25,000 to $5,000. The reduction was made by Federal Judge Thomas Thornton, following a strong appeal by attorney Ernest Goodman.

Goodman, who is also attorney for Nat Ganley, will appear at a hearing tomorrow on Ganley's bail.

ARE THEY RUINING JOE BLACK'S FUTURE?

See 'On the Scoreboard,' Page 7

'Part-Time'—That's the Lot of Schoolchildren Now

By ART SHIELDS

Heavy trucks were roaring by hundreds of tiny kids assembled in front of PS 94 at 68 St. and Amsterdam Ave. yesterday for the afternoon session. That's the only school session they get. They are part-timers, like most of New York's school children. And they have to wait outside the school from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30.

That hour is a real peril.

As the kids waited, I watched A&P trucks, moving vans, heavy trailers of all kinds and dozens of passenger cars whiz northward on the one-way highroad. It's a wonder some of the kids weren't hit. Little ones were being pushed off the sidewalk into the street by the surging mass of tiny bodies. And mothers crossing the car-crowded highway with their youngsters were in constant danger.

The kids have no playground in which to assemble. PS 94 has neither a play yard nor a play street nor a gymnasium for the Negro and white New York kids who come to this school.

Nor can the kids wait in the crowded foyer on the first floor. . . . It is jammed with lunch tables made out of boards set across wooden trestles. So the kids assemble on the sidewalk between the school building and the roaring trucks.

I saw mothers convoying several kids at a time across the big avenue to the school pavement. There they waited till a teacher came out to take over.

The overworked woman teacher was having a hard time keeping her tiny charges together. So many of the kids are between five years and seven. There are eight first grade classes in this old school which was built more than 50 years ago, when fewer people lived in the neighborhood.

I followed one little Negro boy into his first grade room at 12:30. He was a sturdy little fellow, and he looked like a bright kid. But he hadn't a chance to learn anything in that crowded schoolroom. There were 58 kids there with seats for only 40. And the overworked woman teacher was too busy attending to complaints from the standees or the kids sitting on the floor to do any teaching.

The little Negro boy was luckier than some. He had a seat. But he looked pretty unhappy sitting quietly there with nothing to do. And the biggest tragedy was that he wasn't getting any teaching.

That wasn't the teacher's fault. It was the fault of the skinflint policy of the Board of Education, which is delaying construction of a new school—PS 191—in this neighborhood. The site of this school has already been purchased by the city on the 60th St. block west of Amsterdam Ave. But the School Board is stalling on spending the $1,700,000 required for the building.

A lot could be done to improve old PS 94 at 68th St. & Amsterdam, however, at moderate cost. The toilets could be fixed, for one thing. There's no excuse in 1952 to have toilet seats carved out of boards that are difficult to clean. And it's a disgrace to have toilets that don't flush.

"It stinks," a little boy was saying that afternoon to a man visitor, who might have been his father.

The two-session system is hard on both mothers and kids.

"It's bad for my little son's health," said a mother of a boy under six years of age.

"He can't get his meals at the right time. He has to eat too-early lunch at 11 a.m., less than three hours after breakfast. Then he eats a snack again at four, for he is ravenously hungry then. This snack, however, spoils his appetite for supper when he has a chance to get a good-balanced meal."

This mother speaks for hundreds of other American Negro, Puerto Rican and native American whites in the big Amsterdam public housing project near the school.

And these mothers are pressing the Board of Education to hurry up with that delayed school building on 60th St. They are presenting their demands through the Parent-Teacher Association.

Dockers' Opposition Mounts as The Vote on Arbitration Begins

By BERNARD BURTON

Sentiment against the arbitration "sellout trap" mounted along the waterfront yesterday as 65,000 Atlantic Coast longshoremen prepared to vote today. The arbitration proposal was put forward by the shiowners and was accepted by the top wage scale committee of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association.

However, even within the committee, controlled by ILA president Joseph Ryan, considerable opposition developed against going to arbitration on the last offer of the employers which amounted to a miserly 8½ cents an hour.

The original demands of the longshoremen call for a 50-cent hourly raise, double time for overtime, $100 monthly pensions plus social security, improved welfare and vacation plans plus other gains. These demands had been put forward for months by rank and filers, sparked by the paper Dockers News, and were designed to win conditions comparable to those gained by the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges.

Within the wage scale committee, representatives of powerful locals voted against the arbitration recommendations, under instructions from their home units. These were Locals 791, 895, 1258 and 1346, all of which took active parts in last fall's revolt against the Ryan-dictated contract. That strike shut down the entire port of New York for 23 days.

GROWING SENTIMENT

Discussions along the waterfront and reports from key decks indicated a growing powerful sentiment against the arbitration deal. Similar reports were beginning to come in from the outports, notably Philadelphia.

The employers have been sticking to their 8½-cent offer on the claim that this is the maximum allowable under Wage Stabilization Board regulations. The arbitration proposal, on which voting begins tomorrow, not only represents a drastic paring down of the workers' demands but is booby-trapped with a number of stipulations designed to further hamstring the workers.

One stipulation states that the arbitration award shall not become final until approved by the WSB, which, according to the employers themselves, would mean only a raise in the neighborhood of 8½ cents. Another clause binds the men not to strike under any circumstances while this drawn-out procedure is in the works.

The label "sellout trap" was pinned on the proposal by Dockers News and the phrase was widely picked up along the waterfront.

Another paper, The New Deal, which began to appear about a month before negotiations started, flatly called the deal a "sellout." The New Deal is understood to be sponsored by a number of local officials who are anti-Ryan. This paper, however, did not come out for sticking to the original 10 demands or against arbitration as such. It urged that the committee get at least a 15-cent offer from the shipowners before recommending arbitration.

Urging a no vote on the arbitration, yesterday's Dockers News called for organization on every pier and preparation for strike if the demands are not won by Sept. 30, deadline date for action under the contractual wage reopener. Dockers News has been urging pressure on union officials to mobilize the membership for all-out struggle. It also called for vigilance "to see that the vote isn't stolen again this year."

Negroes on PP Slate In Washington

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—Negro and women nominees will be among candidates bearing the Progressive Party's peace standard in the final election campaign, the party announced this week.

Pledging to carry the Hallinan-Bass slogan of "Peace in Korea Now" into the precincts during the coming two and one-half months are these nominees:

Governor: L. C. Huntamer, Olympia.

U. S. Senate: Thomas C. Rabbitt, Seattle.

Congress, 1st District: James McDaniel, Seattle.

Congress, 2nd District: Elgar Houghton, Everett.

Congress, 3rd District: Robert Dekter, Aberdeen.

The three congressional nominees are active trade unionists. McDaniel is a Negro worker.

Legislative nominees:

Everett, 38th District: Mrs. Florence Morrissey and Mrs. Bonnie Jean Peace.

Seattle, 37th District: Vincent Davis.

Seattle, 33rd District: Mrs. Wortha Campbell.

Port Angeles, 24th District: Mrs. Vivian Gaboury.

Mrs. Campbell and Davis are Negroes.

In announcing its 1952 slate the party charged that the primary defeat of all Negro candidates but two, and of incumbent women candidates, "proves the old parties do not believe in representative government."

"The old parties," it was declared, "defeated all candidates for major offices who proposed any part of a positive program for peace and ending the Korean war, the most unpopular and senseless war in our history."

At the same time, the statement said, "proven bipartisans who support the war" ran without opposition, by inner-party agreement. Such nominees include Democrats Henry M. Jackson for Senate and Smith Troy for state attorney general, and Republicans Thor Tollefson, Hal Holmes, Walt Horan and Russell V. Mack for Congress seats.

"This leaves the majority of the voters, half of whom saw no reason to vote in the primaries, even less choice in the finals," the statement continued. "The candidates and program of the Progressive party, however, guarantee that the struggle to end the war in Korea, for a peacefully negotiated settlement of international differences and for representative government will find expression in the final elections."

Goon Sues Lundeberg For $30,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Harry Lundeberg, would-be AFL maritime czar, was sued this week for $30,000 by a goon who charged Lundeberg reneged on the payoff.

Martin Kaplan, long identified as one of the "Dirty Dozen" on the waterfront, said in his suit that the AFL boss hired him to bust the Marine Cooks & Stewards and that he spent $27,500 of his own money to organize the unsuccessful drive against MCS, money which Lundeberg promised to reimburse. He did not, said Kaplan, though Lundeberg paid out $18,000 to other members of Kaplan's union-busting gang.

Lundeberg already faces suits brought by two members of the Marine Firemen's Union and by George Kane, MCS member who was almost killed recently by a Lundeberg thug, Thomas Giblin, who is still a fugitive from the police. Several members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific have been arrested for carrying guns and assorted acts of hoodlumism.

Lundeberg's campaign to take over the MCS is at a new low. Ship cooks were registering better than 95 percent for the genuine MCS as their representative. In addition 76 cooks who had been deluded by Lundeberg's dummy raiding union tore up their books last week and joined the real MCS.

The Kaplan story has a juicy history. Kaplan, after expulsion from the CIO National Maritime Union, joined the MCS where he immediately teamed up with a small clique of gangsters known as the "Dirty Dozen." This group assaulted MCS officers on a number of occasions and carried on a campaign of disruption within MCS. According to Kaplan, Lundeberg financed their activities. Finally, in 1946, after innumerable hearings and trials, the group was thrown out of MCS, too.

Later, several of them, including Kaplan, brought (and won) suit against MCS for back wages allegedly lost because they were, they claimed, denied means of making a living by being expelled. During those years, Kaplan was seen frequently in the company of the gangster element in Lundeberg's and other AFL unions.

In his suit, Kaplan said the plot against MCS was masterminded by Lundeberg, as MCS has long charged with the objective of breaking the unity within the union and placing Lundeberg men in office.

Appeal Order to Deport Former CIO Educator

DETROIT, Sept. 18 (FP).—U.S. District Judge Theodore Levin's order to deport Sam Sweet, former CIO education official, to Poland, is being appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Funds are being raised among friends and former co-workers of Sweet in the labor movement to cover the $1,200 expense of printing the record.

Sweet, at one time education director of the Wayne County CIO Council, spent many years as education director of Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO, and of Briggs-Conner Local 742, both in Detroit. He is a member of Tool and Die Local 155.

Sweet was charged by the Justice Department with having concealed Communist Party membership when he obtained naturalization papers. Clayton Fountain, UAW president Walter P. Reuther's assistant publicity man, was one of the informers on whose testimony Sweet was convicted.

Born in Poland, Sweet has an American-born wife and son and daughter.

MOST BOSSES SET AGE LID ON JOB HIRING, GOV'T ADMITS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (FP).—As attention of many Washington officials was focused on problems of old age, following the fifth annual conference of the Gerontological Society and the American Psychological Society's division of maturity and old age, the government admitted it was responsible for some of the most critical of these problems.

In a new publication entitled "Workers Are Young Longer," the Bureau of Employment Security admitted most employers still stipulate age ceilings in hiring because employment service personnel ask them what the ceiling is.

A study of employment practices affecting older workers made in six employment regions showed, the bureau said, "that ceilings on hiring age are applied by the majority of employers. Limits are set at 35-45 years of age and earlier."

The bureau goes on to say, however, that "a number of states are achieving much better results than previously in persuading employers not to set arbitrary age limits. Several state employment services have found that the can greatly reduce the incidence of age limitations on employers' orders for workers by the simple expedient of a training order telling interviewers never to mention possible age preference to the employer." These training orders are usually drawn up by the Labor Department. They have ben revised in light of the study.

The study shows that New York reduced employer age limitations to the point where in June this year 83 percent of the orders did not specify age limitations. An average of 20 percent of New York State placements were of workers 45 or older.

The report was highlighted by the experience of an Idaho state employment official who persuaded an employer seeking a hand saw filler to hire an applicant 91 years old. After several weeks both the employer and the filer were happy about the arrangement.

In a new pamphlet entitled Over 40 and Looking for a Job, the Labor Department Women's Bureau advises: "Don't apologize for your age. But concentrate on such advantages as dependability, accuracy, good judgment and willingness to accept responsibility."

New Playwrights' Statement On 'Wedding in Japan'

The following statement was issued by the New Playwrights group on its recent production of "Wedding in Japan":

Firm in the belief that mistakes publicly made must be publicly acknowledged, New Playwrights makes this statement about its production, and withdrawal, of "Wedding in Japan."

As a theatre dedicated to serving the people and the people's causes we feel we owe this to our friends, supporters, the many thousands who have seen our plays, and the Japanese-Americans and Negro members of our audiences who pointed out the theatre's errors and guided us to understand them.

The decision to close the play was the result of a number of meetings with members of the Japanese community, one of which was an open public forum. The actual decision was reached on the evening of Sept. 3 prior to published criticism of the play in the press, criticism with which the theatre is in agreement.

The uncritical acceptance of the play and its production was a chauvinist act on the part of New Playwrights, reflecting a racist attitude toward the Japanese and Asian peoples. The production of the play helped to perpetuate the myth that Asian peoples have a contempt for life, including their own. This myth is a cornerstone of the chauvinist propaganda of American imperialism. It is part and parcel of the propaganda about Asian "hordes" whose lives can be destroyed by napalm and atomic bombs without discomfort to the white man's conscience! It must be linked to the racist policy of using the inhuman atombomb against an already defeated Japan.

• • •

The Japanese people today are a quasi-colonial people under the direct domination and oppression of a war-bent American imperialism. Japanese workers, with the conscious support of millions of Japanese people, particularly women, have been leading a tremendous and heroic resistance to this vassalage and oppression, and to the plans of the war-makers to turn their homeland into a spearhead directed against the Asian peoples.

The production of the play portrayed none of this reality; nor did it in any way reflect this reality.

In the main what was seen on stage were only the old stereotypes of Asian "submissiveness," the chauvinist cliche of the fawning brothel keeper, concessions to "Western" distortions of Japanese customs and culture in the scenery and other aspects of the staging—all untruthful and insulting to the Japanese people.

New Playwrights is deeply grateful to its Japanese-American and Negro friends, not only for pointing out the errors, but for the manner of their criticism which was that of fighting for a people's culture and national dignity. And we are particularly grateful for the high level and scope of their criticism, which provides us with a weapon and a method of examining our errors and correcting them.

• • •

New Playwrights aspires to be a socialist realist theatre. It has won world wide recognition, not only for its aspirations, but for some of its achievements. In aspiring to the method and practice of socialist realism it differs not only from the ruling class theatres of Broadway, but from off-Broadway and other progressive theatres as well. Its aim is to be in the vanguard of the struggle for an independent working-class culture in the theatre. Therefore, the standards we have set for ourselves call for thorough-going and incisive public and self-critical evaluation of our work.

A play cannot move in the direction of socialist realism when it presents an oppressed people on stage without in some way reflecting and illuminating the major truth about these people today. And that truth is that the colonial peoples, the oppressed peoples of the world, are in militant upsurge against imperialism.

It must be admitted that from the very beginning the theatre did not feel that the play portrayed reality in its revolutionary development, although we felt that in the main it would render an artistic service in the general struggle against reaction.

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This fact, combined with the lack of critical and friendly assistance to the author, and the rush with which the play was produced for immediate gain, indicates that the theatre's errors are rooted in opportunism as well.

Both opportunism and chauvinism were extended by the early resistance on the part of the theatre to the criticism of its Japanese-American friends. Instead of recognizing immediately that their objections to the entire concept of the play were profundly correct, the theatre opportunistically and arrogantly assumed that if only the ending were changed the production would not be objectionable.

The major responsibility for the production of the play is that of New Playwrights. We failed in our responsibility to the author. It was our duty to work both critically and helpfully with an author whose intentions in Wedding in Japan were progressive, who attacked the Army brass court-martial and jimcrow frameup system, and some of its occupation policies, and who, as a writer of genuine talent and ability, can make great contributions to the people's culture. This we failed to do. Because of this remissness, responsibility for the unfortunate situation created by the production is ours. Two of the founders of the theatre, Herb Tank and Barnard Rubin, must and do assume primary responsibility.

It would be a grave mistake for those who have seen and liked the play, and for other writers and artists, to conclude that the criticisms of the play are narrow political ones, simply calling for the inclusion of political slogans or a more agitational approach. The political criticisms made by the Japanese-American friends of New Playwrights are profoundly artistic, demanding a truer and more artistic exploration and depiction of reality.

Finally, the basic lesson that this entire experience has served to bring out is the truth—which should be axiomatic in the consciousness of all who work for people's culture—that a theatre which strives to be a people's theatre must learn from the people in order to serve the people. To this high objective, we of New Playwrights newly dedicate ourselves.

More letters on "Wedding in Japan" will appear on this page early next week.

SKILLFUL BUT EVASIVE PLAY ABOUT THE BRITISH NAVY

By HARRY RAYMOND

Broadway's 1952-1953 theatrical season opened Sept. 11 with a production in the Golden Theatre of "Seagulls Over Sorrento," a three-act caper by the English playwright Hugh Hastings, about nine men of the Royal British Navy on a present-day secret weapons experimental base. Its long run in London and advance press notices here gave the impression that the Charles Bowden-Philip Langner offering of the piece in New York would contribute, at least in a small way, to awaken some spirit of social protest and artistic courage in our legitimate theatre, now reduced to a state of fear and palsied sterility by the congressional witch-hunters. This impression was misleading, indeed.

A great amount of stage craft and dramatic skill went into the writing, production and acting of this play. But before the last act curtain falls on the play you realize it has played a sly trick on the audience. This is accomplished by building up as the central theme a minor dramatic clash between a group of Her Majesty's hapless able seamen and a tyrannical, slave-driving petty officer, while at the same time submerging the terrible social drama of secret experimentation on weapons of mass killing and preparation for a third world war.

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The first act introduces four seamen, who, seeking escape from marital and other domestic difficulties that beset poor men ashore, have volunteered for dangerous service on an isolated British naval fortress in Scapa Flow, where secret work is underway on a new devastating explosive. A fifth expendible joins the group and dies in an off-stage experimental explosion.

All through two more acts the remaining four—waiting for one of the group to be chosen by lot to risk his life in the final big experimental blast—are bullied and brow-beaten by one of the vilest petty officers who ever walked the deck of a ship.

The final blast takes place without loss of life. The four fight the rotter of a petty officer valiantly, expose him. They escape a framed-up court martial and a stretch in the brig and depart from the Scapa Flow hell-hole to face new duties and fresh difficulties.

Veteran enlisted men of the Royal Navy can hardly be expected to approve of the manner in which Hastings presents Her Majesty's naval brass. The playwright defies all British naval traditions by having the fortress commandant and his aide line up on the side of the men against the petty officer.

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There is authentic realism in much of the mess deck dialogue; and most of the comedy lines have a natural ring and lack the bawdy hokum and forced gags that pass for comedy in current Hollywood offerings about men and ships. The four able seamen, played by J. Pat O'Malley, Mark Rydell, Bruce Hall and John Randolph, are not comic book or Hollywood heroes. They are believable men of the sea with no inclination toward flag-waving or phony poetic outbursts a la Kipling about the glories of Empire. They capture the sympathy of the audience.

But the real villain of the piece, embodied in the diabolical war plans which brought the seamen to the island, is kept carefully hidden off-stage. No voice in the play challenges the murderous purpose of the experiments to which the seamen are subjected. The only question presented is whether the hated petty officer will get his come-uppins. The play thus misleads the audience, disarms it, lures it away from the most vitally dramatic and important issue of our time, the struggle for peace.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Joe Black's Future and Other Topics . . .

IT HAS TO be said sooner or later, so let it be said now. Joe Black is being overworked and his future jeopardized. He has now pitched in 53 games (the entire schedule is 154, so even if he didn't threw another ball he will have pitched in more than one-third of all Dodger games). His record is 14-3 and he has directly saved 13 more, making him actually a 27 game winner . . . a rookie of the Dizzy Dean caliber. If he isn't the "Most Valuable" in addition to "Rookie of the Year" then the award might as well go to one of Pittsburgh's second basemen. And if his $6,000 contract isn't torn up and quadrupled—and I mean for THIS season, not next, well. . . .

In the mixture of elation at the way this magnificent athlete has saved the Dodgers' bacon and admiration for the way he does his amazing job, it is easy for a Brooklyn follower to push to the back of his consciousness the adding evidence of career-threatening overwork. One night in Boston Joe pitched six typical scoreless innings of relief. The very next night he was back hurling four more. Even though most of his appearances are of shorter duration, each one finds him throwing hard from the first pitch, since he comes in only when it's close. And many days and nights of apparent rest he is throwing in the bullpen—the arm is almost never resting.

If Joe Black has the strength pitched out of his good right arm for one season's pennant, it won't be the first time in recent baseball history that something like this happened, nor are the Dodger bigwigs the only culprits.

Dizzy Dean, and his brother Paul as well, were milked dry in one big year of constant starting and relieving—no matter how many stories you read about an injury to his big toe being the primary cause of Diz's career-shortening. Ask Old Diz whether it was his toe or the number of times Frankie Frisch sent him to the well—he's wiser now. He was young, strong and willing then, as Black is now.

The history of recent big one year relief pitchers probably gives a more exact warning of how Black's future is being risked.

The first hot one year post-war reliever was the Dodgers' Hugh Casey of 1947. Hugh worked in 46 games, won 10, lost 4, saved many others of course, and then pitched in every single one of the seven World Series games, seven days in a row. He was through the next season.

In 1949 "rubber arm" Joe Page relieved like nobody else ever had. He pitched in 60 games, won 13 and lost 8, actually saved many more, and had a great 2.00 relief average. In the next season, 1950, he was through at the age of 32, a prime year for a pitcher, winning 3, losing 7, and the next year he was out of the majors.

That same season Ted Wilks was a magnificent reliever for the St. Louis Cards, with a 10-3 record. But in working in 59 games he hurt his elbow and has never had too much since.

Finally there was the "mysterious" case of the Phils' Jim Konstanty. Nobody, but nobody, could figure out why he was so great in 1950 pitching the Phils to the flag with 16 relief wins and an e.r.a of 2.66 and has been virtually useless since. All kinds of learned columns have been written explaining that it really has something to do with changing his style, jealousy by the Phil coaches of Konstanty's undertaker friend, etc., etc., etc.

Nobody bothered to say that the guy's arm was simply worked to death by being used in SEVENTY-FOUR games, more than half of all the games the Phils played.

There is no such thing as a "rubber arm." Arms are not made in rubber factories. They come attached and are made of the same flesh, blood, bone and muscle as the rest of the body.

Here's hoping Black isn't being ruined for 1953 and the years ahead. It would sure help to sit him down for three days before the season ends. If the Dodgers can't win the pennant with one of their 25 players on the bench three days they don't deserve to win it.

Did it have to be Black to finish off the Pirates Tuesday night with two out in the ninth and a rookie at bat? Did it have to be Black the very next day to finish up a losing game? Those two days of rest plus yesterday's day off would have given Brooklyn quite a starting pitcher for tonight's game in Boston, instead of an increasingly overworked man in the bullpen.

•

CLEVELAND'S FADING HOPES for the American League pennant rest largely with the A's knocking off the Yanks a few in the series starting tonight. This is not a likely proposition, since Shantz has lost his midseason touch, Byrd is not apt to throw a one-hitter second time around, and Casey Stengel has wheeled his three big guns, Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat, up to this series with lots of rest, four, four and five days, respectively, as of today. Attention Al (two-day rest) Lopez.

Why the fuss about Leo Durocher's gamble with Jack Harshman the other day? For one thing, since Warren Hacker spun a three-hit shutout, what's the difference who pitched for the Giants? Secondly, with a tired, well-shot staff, why not gamble with a newcomer who has one-hitted Kansas City's strong Triple A team last time out? Anybody think the extra day's rest hurt Hearn?

I'd sure like to see some of those who got so wound up about a mistaken phrase in a Soviet magazine's article on baseball get equally exercised about the totalitarian arresting of American mothers, labor leaders and newspaper reporters who committed no crime except having political beliefs.

•

BILLY ALLAN of this newspaper, one of those who was "swooped down on" in "lightning early morning raids" in "another magnificent job well done" (he was arrested while going about his work waiting for a bus) is a man for whom Detroit's big money baseball jimcrowers have no love. A real baseball fan, Billy was a constant thorn in the side of the auto mogul—baseball magnate Briggs family—with his relentless exposures of their un-American tactics, his pointing out of young Detroit Negro stars "overlooked" by Tiger scouts, his demolishing of the "sportsman" myth about Briggs, Sr., and his constant challenging of the Tiger front office face to face as a crusading newspaperman. This is now known as "conspiracy to teach and advocate."

Seattle Sea Unions Set Parley on Maritime Unity

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—Representatives elected by members of four Seattle maritime unions have called a meeting tomorrow (Friday) "to get plans under way" for a new Maritime Federation. Meanwhile the membership of the Marine Firemen here overwhelmingly endorsed the recent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union proposal to bring together the sea-going unions and the ILWU into a federation with full protection of each organization's autonomy.

The MFOW action at a well-attended meeting was seen as a sharp blow at that union's president, V. J. Malone, who had issued a redbaiting blast against the federation proposal.

The call to the Friday meeting, to be held in ILWU Hall, was signed by Homer P. McIntyre and Ronald A. Simpson for the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.; R. J. Belcher and Albert F. Wedvik for the MFOW; Lester R. Catlett and Robert A. Ward for the Marine Cooks & Stewards; and Charles Appel and Art Olsen for ILWU Local 19.

It was addressed to the Seattle branches of the AFL Sailors Union, AFL Masters, Mate & Pilots Local 90, MFOW, MCS, CIO American Radio Assn. and ILWU Local 19.

The call states:

"We the undersigned duly elected observers, meeting for the purpose of endorsing the formation of a new Maritime Federation of the Pacific, hereby issue an invitation to the six maritime unions and the west coast longshoremen as listed above to send their representatives to a meeting . . . for the purpose of getting plans under way based on the seven-point program given below:

- Full protection of autonomy under federation structure that is established.
- Contracts of one year or more in duration.
- Common expiration date of all contracts.
- Joint simultaneous negotiations of contracts.
- Each union in the federation to have one vote, regardless of size.
- No jurisdictional raiding or jurisdictional strikes with appropriate machinery and mutually agreed upon referee to settle jurisdictional disputes between unions when such are not settled by mutual agreement.
- The federation will consist of the six martime unions plus the longshoremen's waterfront division.

The vall urged that its meeting "be called to the attention of your respective branches and locals elsewhere on the coast, and that similar meetings be held in all ports."

Signers of the invitation have constituted themselves the Northwest Committee for the Re-Formation of a Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Purged Because He Likes Singing Of Paul Robeson

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—If you like to hear Paul Robeson sing you are poor "security risk" in the eyes of the Coast Guard brass.

The noted artist and fighter for the freedom of his people figured heavily in the questioning of a young Negro seaman.

"Would you go to hear Paul Robeson sing?" the examining officer asked.

"What do you think of Paul Robeson's views?"

"What do you think about Peekskill?"

When the seaman replied that he thought the vigilante attack on the concert was a disgrace, the officer shot back:

"Don't you think we have a right to keep him quiet—to keep him from spreading his views?"

And on it went.

Of course the seaman joined the growing number of Negro and white maritime workers who are "screened" and denied the right to ship under the Magnuson Act.

PROTESTS DENT JIMCROW IN BALTIMORE SCHOOL

By GEORGE MYERS

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18. — The people of Baltimore won an important victory against jimcrow when the City ordinance providing for a segregated school system was pierced last week. Following a lengthy public hearing, the Board of School Commissioners voted 5 to 3 to admit Negro students to Polyclinic Institute (a public high school which specializes in preparing students for advanced engineering studies). For the first time in the history of Baltimore, Negro and white students will go to school together without discrimination.

While the decision affects only the one school, it has very important implications. Already the official City policy of segregation in public athletics has been put in question since all students in the school have the right and opportunity to participate in athletic activities.

Mr. F. L. Templeton, head of the Urban League, and Mr. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP national counsel, led the fight at the hearing to open the school to Negroes. The whole false theory of "separate but equal" facilities was thoroughly attacked and exposed. Mr. R. H. Roy, assistant dean of Engineering at Johns Hopkins University supported this attack when he said that one does not set up equal facilities when one "creates something identical in form but not in spirit." This was in answer to school authorities who had presented an alternate proposal of segregated course at the all Negro Douglas High School. (However, several of the leading school system officials supported the opening of the school to Negro students).

The Communist Party was represented at the hearing and presented a statement suporting the demand to open "Poly" to Negro students, and at the same time calling for an end to all discrimination and segregation in the entire Baltimor School system.

The Party in its statement showed how an end to the expensive dual school system would result in a tremendous saving and the money could be used to provide more and better schools to the great benefit of all the people of Baltimore, Negro and white.

New Orleans Warehouse Local Asks Rent Lid

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Citing the intolerable housing conditions of Negro residents of this city, Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union Local 207 has called on Mayor DeLesseps Morrison to extend local rent control beyond the Sept. 30 expiration date.

Albert J. Taylor, recording secretary of the union, which is affiliated to the ILWU, described the housing conditions of Negro tenants:

"In most cases they are required to pay as much for one room as the whites pay for an apartment. They are required in most cases to pay from $7 to $10 a week for any kind of rat infested rooms."

The union called for a "complete survey" of the housing available in New Orleans to Negroes and added: "Since Negroes are the lowest wage earners, we feel this situation alone justifies the continuance of rent control."

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 3)

Worokers, CIO:

"It is our national tradition that no man or woman, however unpopular his or her cause, shall be imprisoned for thoughts and speeches alone. We in the labor movement have special reason for preserving that tradition. We too have thoughts and make speeches that are not always popular with the powers that be. And if we expect to be free to continue to do so we had better be prepared to speak out now and at any other time against any attack on the free speech of any group."

"LABOR SENTINEL," official organ, Local 1010, CIO Steelworkers: "In plain words a person doesn't have to be a member of the Communist Party to be prosecuted under this law. . . . Any fight for labor or for the rights of the Negro people is called un-American by the reactionaries."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH: "Never before has such a restriction been placed on the right to hold opinions and to express them in the United States of America."

BOSTON CRONICLE: ". . . Today it is communists, tomorrow it may be anti-Communists. . . . This is too high a price to pay in plucking safety from the nettle of danger."

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK: "This is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press. I would hold the Smith Act unconstitutional."

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS, CIO, 1952 national convention: "The Smith Act is . . . thought control. It has introduced into our way of life a dangerous precedent, striking at our fundamental freedoms of press and opinion."

"UE NEWS", organ of the United Electrical Workers: "The people of this country, whose rights as free citizens have been undermined by the U. S. Supreme Court (decision upholding Smith Act), must insist upon the reversal of this decision, and the repeal of such laws as the Smith Act and the McCarran Act."

Goodyear to Run Atomic Plant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will operate its proposed $1,219,000,000 atomic production plant in Pike County, Ohio.

The plant due to be ready in four years.

UE Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

lative struggle for Negro rights and "stamping out the scourge of genocide which is the calculated extermination of the Negro people."

The high level of unity which has marked the convention was marred today by a behind-the-scenes move to inject a divisive red-baiting issue. The move was aimed at bringing to the floor of the convention a resolution submitted by District Council 1 of Philadelphia which urges exposing of 'oppression' throughout the world, lumping together the Soviet Union and People's China with Franco Spain and Peron's Argentina.

The convention has been marked by a strong rejection of red-baiting, with delegates exposing the evil effects of "Careyism" which plagued this union until a few years ago.

President Albert J. Fitzgerald today sharply attacked red-baiting in a stirring speech in support of William Sentner, St. Louis Union leader who was among those arrested in the latest roundup of Smith Act victims.

"If there's any delegate who thinks he can save himself from redbaiting, let me give you a piece of advice," Fitzgerald declared. "Get the hell out—Get out before you spread the germ to someone else.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—The UE convention elected its three top officers to another term, giving a rousing tribute to Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, Julius Empak, general secretary-treasurer, and James J. Matles, director of organization.

The election followed a session on political action dramatized by the slogan that "Politics mean bread and butter to the workers."

One feature of political action emphasized in the discussion was the support of local labor and progressive candidates and the need for UE members running for office in their communities.

Joseph Kukucka Local 304 explained that he had been recently elected to the town council of North Tonawanda, N. Y. for a third time.

Delegate Marie Reed of Cleveland Local 735 told of her experiences in piling up 40,000 votes.

"I didn't win, but I was able to tell Sen. McCarran when he came here with his witchhunting committee that I got more votes running for the school board than he did in his election to the U. S. Senate," she said. The delegate pointed out that the school board was compelled to act on many of the school issues on which she campaigned even though she lost the election.

Mrs. Reed said she was supporting the non-partisan political action resolution presented to the convention, adding, however, that she "would have liked to see the convention endorse the Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Bass."

She amplified this stand with a brief comparison of the platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties, showing how the PP stand favorably matched the program of the UE.

Reuel Stanfield, delegate of Cincinnati Local 766, told the delegates

"I know which party would get the majority of our votes if we really examined the programs and the candidates—and it wouldn't be either the Republican or the Democrats."

The convention unanimously resolved that "our UE members and locals must not 'sit out' this 1952 election." The resolution urged: that Political-Legislative Action Commitees be activated in every local and district; that the UE program be presented to all candidates and that delegations, questionnaires and public forums be widely used for this purpose; that candidates should be pressed to act now on such issues as rent control, FEPC, wage freeze.

"We cannot fail to see how directly politics affects our every day struggles for wages," declared Joseph Habschmidt of West Pullman, Ill., Local 107.

"In the Harvester strike, we see how the company's politicians work for them, by bringing in the Un-American Committee to break out strike. And now the Harvester Corporation is asking for special legislation to destroy our union."

Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

seized at their homes here by FBI agents at 7 a.m. Wednesday. They are in King County jail.

Others arrested:

Karly Larsen, East Stanwood, first vice-president of the CIO Woodworkers Western Washington District Council, and vice president of the Progressive Party. Arrested while a delegate at the IWA international convention in Portland.

Henry Huff, Washington State chairman of the Communist Party, arrested in Portland, Ore.

Terry Pettus, northwest editor of the Daily People's World seized in Minneapolis.

Paul Bowen, young Negro war veteran, former Boeing Airplane worker and 1950 Independent Party nominee for Congress from Seattle. Bowen was arrested in Chicago.

Barbara Hartie, member of the Communist Party State Committee. Arrested in Eugene, Ore.

All were scheduled to be taken to Seattle for a preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner John Burns. Burns estimated the hearing would be held in about 10 days."

Pennock's fellow-officers in the Pension Union announced his arrest would not halt the holding of the union's 15th annual convention in Seattle this weekend.

They set their Saturday evening mass meeting as a Smith Act protest meeting.

"William J. Pennock's only crime," said a statement from Dr. C. H. Fisher, educational director; Thomas C. Rabbit, vice president, and Mabel Conrad, secretary, "is that he has led the struggle for social security in the state of Washington for the past fifteen years."

The union said it is sending a delegation to U. S. Attorney Dennis today (Thurs.) to demand reasonable bail.

The CRC scheduled an emergency enlarged meeting of its state board Thursday to map a full-scale drive in behalf of the seven, Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, acting director, said.

The Progressive Party, which had already slated a state board meeting at 1 p.m. Sunday, placed the fight back against the Smith Act outrages high on its agenda.

An immediate mailing to all candidates and many public figures and organizations was rushed out by the Pension Union. It urged they speak out for reasonable bail.

Offices of the northwest bureau of the People's World, CRC, the Pension Union and Progressive Party reported a flood of telephone calls from persons anxious to help in the fight.

What's On?

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Houston in the stirring Benet classic. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

LAST FIVE TIMES
Tonight see RUBY DEE
in "Alice in Wonderland"
at the
Elks Theatre, 15 W. 126 St.
No Performance Saturday or Sunday
Phone MO 2-0034
for information and reservations

UE Convention Asks Immediate Korea Peace

By CARL HIRSCH

CLEVELAND.—A forthright demand for immediate peace in Korea today highlighted the convention of the United Electrical Workers here at the Hollenden Hotel.

A poll taken of the delegates also showed that those voting were 100 percent for a conference of the leaders of the major world powers to negotiate a peaceful settlement of all differences.

As the convention unanimously endorsed a strongly-phrased peace resolution, delegates told of the various forms of action they expect to take in their locals to implement this stand.

"Support the American Peace Crusade's peace poll," urged John T. Gojack, president of District 8, "or do it any other way—but act for peace now."

Louise O'Connor, of Brooklyn Local 475 called for a nationwide poll of the UE membership on a cease-fire in Korea now, while the unresolved issues are settled at the conference table.

Said delegate Arthur Owens of Schenectady Local 301: "I don't understand why we must be faced with the threat of war when I have yet to meet a single working man, inside of the shop or out, who is in favor of war."

Sterling Neal, president of District 7, announced the results of the poll of delegates sponsored by his district, which showed overwhelming approval of the Korea cease-fire, five-power negotiations and the outlawing of atomic and germ warfare.

Declared delegate Allen McNeil of Pittsburgh Local 623; "there is nothing we can do to put into action the splendid program of this union if we fail to fight for peace."

International representative Manny Fried of Buffalo opened the discussion of the peace resolution with a graphic presentation of how the sentiment for peace has changed and grown powerful since the UE's last convention.

The three - point resolution, adopted unanimously, urged the quick ending of the Korean fighting, the joint meeting of the five major powers, the abolition of trade barriers between the U. S. and all countries of the world.

As the week-long convention neared conclusion, a special order of business focussed emphasis on the fight for the rights of Negro workers and of women workers.

The 625 delegates called attention to the war-born "stepped-up violence against the Negro people and other minority groups."

The convention approved a detailed program of shop and legis-

(Continued on Page 8)

FBI FRAMEUP FOR LABOR

An Editorial

THIS EDITORIAL IS AN EFFORT to discuss with the trade union movement in a practical, common-sense manner the meaning of the latest Smith Act thought-control arrests staged by the FBI.

What do these arrests mean to the U.S. trade unions as a whole, to all their members individually whether they be GOP, Democrat, conservative, progressive, Socialist or whatnot in their views?

This is not a new question for the trade unions.

For it is a matter of record that the peril to all Americans in the notorious 1940 Smith Act has already been recognized by very important sections of the labor movement.

The national convention of the CIO, for example, at the end of 1951, flatly stated:

"The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders gave a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech. . . ."

AFL leaders like Patrick Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters similarly warned, in a letter to the Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act:

"It seems only yesterday that the trade union movement was considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Smith Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States."

There are literally hundreds of such statements and resolutions from trade unions which include railroad brotherhoods, AFL, CIO and independent labor organizations.

McCarthyism and what it stands for has become a recognized enemy of the labor unions.

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NOW ONCE MORE, the FBI, putting McCarthyism into practice, has swooped down on the homes of Americans to frame them into long prison terms on the sole basis

(Continued on Page 5)

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Lehman Warns AFL of McCarran, McCarthy

By GEORGE MORRIS

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, rapping McCarthyism and McCarranism in a speech before the AFL convention yesterday, warned the delegates that witchhunt legislation "can be used, has been used, to attack labor unions and their officers, too."

Lehman likened the McCarran Internal Security Law and the McCarran - Walter immigration law to the Taft- Hartley Law, and declared, to the applause of the delegates, that those statutes, like the Taft-Hartley Law, must be repealed.

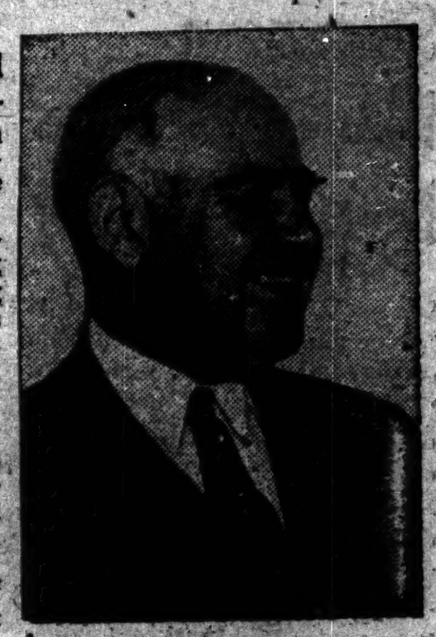
He made no mention of the Smith Act under which as he was speaking, 18 more working clas leaders were arraigned before judges in many cities. The Senator even boasted that the government was jailing what he called "subversives."

But he went considerably beyond Gov. Stevenson in attacking the witch-hunt hysteria, putting McCarran in McCarthy's class while the Democratic standard-bearer sent the Nevada reactionary a friendly appeasing wire.

After giving a picture of McCarthyism and McCarranism in operation, and noting this fascist-like hysteria repels support for American policy abroad, Sen. Lehman said:

"Do not think, my friends of the labor movement, that this sort

(Continued on Page 6)



LEHMAN

Nixon Slush Fund Bared in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—Dana C. Smith, a wealthy tax attorney, disclosed today that a group of rich Californians had spent $16,000 to $17,000 in paying some of Richard M. Nixon's expenses as a Senator.

Smith said the group was formed when Nixon was elected to the Senate two years ago and the contributions were made to enable him "to do a selling job to the American people in behalf of private enterprise."

Nixon, contacted at Fresno, Calif., declined comment "at this time."

Smith said that in almost all instances he used the money to pay bills incurred by Nixon although in a few minor instances he "reimbursed the Senator for things he had to pay in Washington."

The money helped Nixon pay for things such as Christmas cards, telephone calls, stamps, travel and radio recordings, he said. He declared Nixon sent out 25,000 Christmas cards last year.

These rich backers of Nixon, Smith said, felt a Senator's salary of $12,500 a year and $2,500 expenses were "pitifully inadequate for Richard Nixon.

"Dick is the outstanding salesman for free enterprise in the Senate," he said. "He is a great speaker and a great personality. Sen. William Knowland is less known. Warren has too much the social point of view for the people behind Dick. . . . We couldn't go for Warren, but Dick did just what we wanted him to do."

Smith identified some of the contributors as himself, real estate brokers Robert and George Rowan, financier John F. Garland, advertising man Elwood Robinson and realty broker Morgan Adams, Jr.

Athens Court Decrees Death of 2 Air Officers

ATHENS, Sept. 18.—A military court today sentenced two Greek Air Force officers to death on the charge of forming a "sabotage ring." They were Capt. Elias Panagoulakis and Lieut. George Theodoridis in what was obviously a political frameup. The official charge was formation of a "sabotage ring."

Four other Air Force men were sentenced to life imprisonment, three to 15 years and two to six years. Six were acquitted.

Rose Russell Hails Lehman's School Warning

Rose Russell, legislative representative of the teachers union, yesterday greeted Sen. Lehman's attack on the McCarran school witchhunt, and warned that it was necessary to end all thought control persecutions if our liberties are to be safeguarded.

Mrs. Russell declared "Sen. Lehman issued a timely warning on the danger to our schools and to the liberties of labor and the people generally, represented by the McCarran witchhunts. As a former governor of New York, Sen. Lehman knows that the federal government has no right to interfere with the schools.

"The real target of the McCarran Committee is not the Teachers Union or so-called reds, but the freedom to teach and the right to provide our children with more and better schools.

'Sen. Lehman has made a very important statement on the danger of McCarthyism and McCarranism. We should go further and recognize that all our rights are imperilled when the rights of any Americans are limited. That goes whether the attack cames from the character assassination of the McCarthies, the witchhunts of the McCarrans, or the Smith Act arrests of the Department of Justice."

Northwest Groups Act to Aid New Smith Act Victims

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—Word that Washington state leaders in the trade union, social security and civil rights movements, as well as leading figures in the Communist Party here, were among Wednesday's Smith Act victims brought swift protest action and fight-back pledges.

First organizations to act included the Washington Pension Union, the Progressive Party of Washington and the state Civil Rights Congress.

Their attack was centered on U.S. Attorney J. Charles Dennis with demands that he lower bail for the seven now totalling $190,000. They also filed initial protests against the sweeping Smith Act arrests (the first to reach into the leadership of the Progressive Party) to Attorney General James P. McGranery.

The seven Washington State victims included William J. Pennock, Pension Union president and Progressive Party state board member; and John Daschbach, CRC state director, who were

(Continued on Page 8)

MRS. WINTER BAIL CUT TO $5,000

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Bail for Helen Winter, one of the 18 arrested in this week's raid by the FBI of advocates of peace, was reduced today from $25,000 to $5,000. The reduction was made by Federal Judge Thomas Thornton, following a strong appeal by attorney Ernest Goodman.

Goodman, who is also attorney for Nat Ganley, will appear at a hearing tomorrow on Ganley's bail.

ARE THEY RUINING JOE BLACK'S FUTURE?

See 'On the Scoreboard,' Page 7

'Part-Time'—That's the Lot of Schoolchildren Now

By ART SHIELDS

Heavy trucks were roaring by hundreds of tiny kids assembled in front of PS 94 at 68 St. and Amsterdam Ave. yesterday for the afternoon session. That's the only school session they get. They are part-timers, like most of New York's school children. And they have to wait outside the school from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30.

That hour is a real peril.

As the kids waited, I watched A&P trucks, moving vans, heavy trailers of all kinds and dozens of passenger cars whiz northward on the one-way highroad. It's a wonder some of the kids weren't hit. Little ones were being pushed off the sidewalk into the street by the surging mass of tiny bodies. And mothers crossing the car-crowded highway with their youngsters were in constant danger.

The kids have no playground in which to assemble. PS 94 has neither a play yard nor a play street nor a gymnasium for the Negro and white New York kids who come to this school.

Nor can the kids wait in the crowded foyer on the first floor. . . . It is jammed with lunch tables made out of boards set across wooden trestles. So the kids assemble on the sidewalk between the school building and the roaring trucks.

I saw mothers convoying several kids at a time across the big avenue to the school pavement. There they waited till a teacher came out to take over.

The overworked woman teacher was having a hard time keeping her tiny charges together. So many of the kids are between five years and seven. There are eight first grade classes in this old school which was built more than 50 years ago, when fewer people lived in the neighborhood.

I followed one little Negro boy into his first grade room at 12:30. He was a sturdy little fellow, and he looked like a bright kid. But he hadn't a chance to learn anything in that crowded schoolroom. There were 56 kids there with seats for only 40. And the overworked woman teacher was too busy attending to complaints from the standees or the kids sitting on the floor to do any teaching.

The little Negro boy was luckier than some. He had a seat. But he looked pretty unhappy sitting quietly there with nothing to do. And the biggest tragedy was that he wasn't getting any teaching.

That wasn't the teacher's fault. It was the fault of the skinflint policy of the Board of Education which is delaying construction of a new school—PS 191—in this neighborhood. The site of this school has already been purchased by the city on the 60th St. block west of Amsterdam Ave. But the School Board is stalling on spending the $1,700,000 required for the building.

A lot could be done to improve old PS 94 at 68th St. & Amsterdam, however, at moderate cost. The toilets could be fixed, for one thing. There's no excuse in 1952 to have toilet seats carved out of boards that are difficult to clean. And it's a disgrace to have toilets that don't flush.

"It stinks," a little boy was saying that afternoon to a man visitor, who might have been his father.

The two-session system is hard on both mothers and kids.

"It's bad for my little one's health," said a mother of a boy under six years of age.

"He can't get his meals at the right time. He has to eat too early lunch at 11 a.m., less than three hours after breakfast. Then he eats a snack again at four, for he is ravenously hungry then. This snack, however, spoils his appetite for supper when he has a chance to get a good-balanced meal."

This mother speaks for hundreds of other American Negro, Puerto Rican and native American whites in the big Amsterdam public housing project near the school.

And these mothers are pressing the Board of Education to hurry up with that delayed school building on 60th St.. They are presenting their demands through the Parent-Teacher Association.

Teachers Picket Board, Ask Seats for School Kids

The long double lines of working teachers demonstrated yesterday for seats for their school children, in front of the Board of Education building on Livingston St., Brooklyn, as the board was meeting inside.

The marching teachers also demanded an end of the shameful McCarran witchhunt against leading members of their union.

President Sam Wallach and other leading members of the union, who had been suspended by the anti-Semitic witchhunters on the school board, were among the demonstrators.

Meanwhile George Timone and other reactionaries on the board were being denounced at the meeting inside.

Critics of the board had to fight for the floor—but they got it.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary, cited school after school where there were seats for only half the kids.

"And while the children suffer you are letting yourselves be used as messenger boys for Sen. Pat McCarran's witchhunting committee," he told the board members.

Schutzer centered his fire on George A. Timone, supporter of the fascist Christian Front.

The ALP has preferred formal charges against Timone with Mayor Impellitteri, said Schutzer. It is demanding his dismissal.

Board president Andrew G. Clauson tried to block Schutzer. Clauson also tried in vain to gag Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, when she denounced the board's anti-Semitism.

Mrs. Russell took the floor when the board secretary read a report of the trial of a non-Jewish teacher, convicted of "gross misconduct" not involving political activities. The board ruled this teacher should be merely tranferred, and reinstated on full pay.

If the teacher had been a Jew he would have been dismissed, Miss Russell told the board. All the ousted teachers are Jewish.

No reply was made to Mrs. Russell. Board member Charles J. Bensley of the Bronx tried to answer Schutzer. His defense of the overcrowded schools collapsed, however, when he finally admited, "there are certain things that we are not proud of."

"That's the understatement of the year," Schutzer said.

When the session adjourned the teachers gathered across the street for brief addresses by Schutzer, Ewart Guinier, vice-president of the United Public Workers, and Cyril Graze, one of the suspended teachers.

They were asked to help the union distribute 100,000 leaflets in defense of the school system, and to get their friends to give a "welcome" to the McCarran witchhunters wen the Senate subcommittee meets at 40 Exchange Place at 10 a.m. next Monday.

Stevenson Blames GOP for Dem War Policy

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—Gov. Adlai Stevenson branded as "dangerous, reckless and foolish counsels" tonight the proposals of "Republican leaders" to "instigate civil war" in the countries of Eastern Europe. Speaking at Bushnell Auditorium, the Democratic presidential candidate double-talked his way through a speech in which he argued that (a) the Republicans want war (b) the Democrats promise peace, but (c) the Republicans want to reduce America's huge war machine while stepping up "verbal threats" and (d) it is the Democrats who refuse to reduce "our contribution to free world strength."

While Stevenson described as "folly" the reliance on U. S. atomic bomb power, and cited "all the friends we would lose . . . if we started throwing our atomic weight around the world," he defended the present administration's refusal to reach an atomic control agreement with the Soviet Union.

In the face of the facts, Stevenson alleged that "the Soviet Union has thus far refused to join 'in a workable system,' although the Soviets have made innumerable offers in the UN or directly to Washington for reduction, control and inspection of atomic weapons' production.

Stevenson made no direct or specific statement of willingness to have the major powers negotiate outstanding international differences, declaring only: "We must never close our minds or freeze our positions. We must strive constantly to break the deadlock in our atomic discussion. But we can never yield on the objective of securing a foolproof system of international inspection and control. And we will never confuse negotiation with appeasement."

Observers commented that the above piece of careful demagoguery was contrived to please both those who denounce any idea of negotiations as "appeasement" and these Americans, in the great majority, who do want the heads of the great powers to settle differences peaceably.

Uphold Second Frameup Trial Of Christoffel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Federal Court of Appeals today upheld the second conviction of Harold R. Christoffel on a frame-up charge of perjury before a House witchhunting committee. The Supreme Court had reversed the first conviction on the ground that the government had not proved a majority of the committee was present when Christoffel denied he had ben a Communist. Christoffel was tried and convicted a second time in March, 1950.

In the second appeal, his counsel charged that the trial judge erred in excluding evidence on the quorum question, especially the minutes of the committee.

But the three-judge District of Columbia Appeals Court ruled today that it found no "reversible error." The opinion was handed down by Circuit Judges Charles Fahy, David L. Bazelon and Wilbur K. Miller.

Lebanese Coup

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 18.—Gen. Fouad Shehab, commander-in-chief of the Lebanese Army, seized the Government today in a bloodless coup.

Dockers' Opposition Mounts as The Vote on Arbitration Begins

By BERNARD BURTON

Sentiment against the arbitration "sellout trap" mounted along the waterfront yesterday as 65,000 Atlantic Coast longshoremen prepared to vote today. The arbitration proposal was put forward by the shiowners and was accepted by the top wage scale committee of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association.

However, even within the committee, controlled by ILA president Joseph Ryan, considerable opposition developed against going to arbitration on the last offer of the employers which amounted to a miserly 8½ cents an hour.

The original demands of the longshoremen call for a 50-cent hourly raise, double time for overtime, $100 monthly pensions plus social security, improved welfare and vacation plans plus other gains. These demands had been put forward for months by rank and filers, sparked by the paper Dockers News, and were designed to win conditions comparable to those gained by the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges.

Within the wage scale committee, representatives of powerful locals voted against the arbitration recommendations under instructions from their home units. These were Locals 791, 895, 1258 and 1346, all of which took active parts in last fall's revolt against the Ryan-dictated contract. That strike shut down the entire port of New York for 28 days.

GROWING SENTIMENT

Discussions along the waterfront and reports from key docks indicated a growing powerful sentiment against the arbitration deal. Similar reports were beginning to come in from the outports, notably Philadelphia.

The employers have been sticking to their 8½-cent offer on the claim that this is the maximum allowable under Wage Stabilization Board regulations. The arbitration proposal, on which voting begins tomorrow, not only represents a drastic paring down of the workers' demands but is booby-trapped with a number of stipulations designed to further hamstring the workers.

One stipulation states that the arbitration award shall not become final until approved by the WSB, which, according to the employers themselves, would mean only a raise in the neighborhood of 8½ cents. Another clause binds the men not to strike under any circumstances while this drawn-out procedure is in the works.

The label "sellout trap" was pinned on the proposal by Dockers News and the phrase was widely picked up along the waterfront..

Another paper, The New Deal, which began to appear about a month before negotiations started, flatly called the deal a "sellout." The New Deal is understood to be sponsored by a number of local officials who are anti-Ryan. This paper, however, did not come out for sticking to the original 10 demands or against arbitration as such. It urged that the committee get at least a 15-cent offer from the shipowners before recommending arbitration.

Urging a no vote on the arbitration, yesterday's Dockers News called for organization on every pier and preparation for strike if the demands are not won by Sept. 30, deadline date for action under the contractual wage reopener. Dockers News has been urging pressure on union officials to mobilize the membership for all-out struggle. It also called for vigilance "to see that the vote isn't stolen again this year."

Uruguay Army Tries to Break Transit Strike

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 18. — The Uruguayan army and navy yesterday took over operation of packing plants and distribution of gasoline and fuel oil in a move to break a transport workers strike here.

Longshoremen and tax drivers joined the stoppage earlier. Some 6,000 textile workers are scheduled to walk out tonight.

Nearly 15,000 unionized workers are striking, including 10,000 bus and street car drivers and conductors, 1,000 employes of the autonomous fuel administration (ANCAP), 1,500 packing house workers, 1,000 stevedores and 1,500 in miscellaneous trades.

Packing plants were occupied by the armed forces, as were the ANCAP's plants, deposits and fuel trucks.

Army and police squads continued to patrol the city.

DAVIS, GERSON ON BALLOT

Benjamin J. Davis, running for State Assembly in the 11th AD Manhattan, and Simon W. Gerson, running for Congress from Brooklyo's 13 C. D., are now formally on the ballot. The Board of Elections yesterday approved the Davis and Gerson nominating petitions, both of which had been accompanied by far more than the required number of signatures.

Also on the November ballot as the result of the Board of Elections approval of nominating petitions are Manuel Medina, running for State Assembly in the 14th A. D.; Sam Jaquinto, seeking the Assembly seat from the 16th A.D., and State Senator William Bianchi, seeking reelection from the 22nd S. D. All these three independent, progressive candidates are from Manhattan.

In approving the Bianchi, Medina and Jaquinto petitions, the Board of Elections gave them until Sept. 24 to select a substitute name for the "Civil Rights Party" which designated them. The Board said that other persons have a prior authorization to the name, "Civil Rights Party Inc," having submitted that name to the Board last July.

The Board yesterday invalidated the independent nominating petition of Carl Lawrence, prominent Negro newspaperman, for State Assembly, 12th A. D.

Psychological Move?

The New York Giants, three games behind the Brooklyn Dodgers with 10 games remaining to be played, yesterday announced that they will fill orders for World Series tickets at the Polo Grounds. Greater confidence hath no man than the magnate who will lay out money to print tickets. . . .)

DULLES SAYS WORLD LAYS ATROCITIES TO U.S. GOV'T

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—"Most of the world" holds the U. S. government and armed forces guilty of "vile atrocities" in Korea, John Foster Dulles, foreign policy adviser to Republican candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower, admitted here yesterday. Speaking before the members of the Commonwealth Club, Dulles acknowledged that "in most of the world today we stand morally convicted of vile atrocities."

The Big Business spokesman complained that this world-wide belief in Pantagon atrocities was all due to Communist "propaganda." He said that the "Communists have won hands down, the propagnda war" in Asia, and demanded that the Pentagon uses its air superiority in Korea to drop leaflet "propaganda" to the Koreans. He claimed that "to win the war of propaganda is one of several ways" in which Washington could get "terms more advantageous" to end the Korean fighting.

But it was pointed out here that the entire world has relied, not on the "Communist propaganda" which Dulles bemoaned, but on the reports of American war correspondents on the jellied gasoline bombing of Korean mothers and children; the burning of villages and towns; the gloating references to "Operation Killer"; the racist terminology," "g—ks" the shooting of Korean prisoners for "singing," and similar incidents, to draw their own conclusions concerning the "vile atrocities" reefrred to by Dulles.

Tom Clark Blocked Trial of Price-Chiseler, Aide Bares

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—When U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark was chief of the criminal division of the Justice Department in 1944, he blocked prosecution of a big southern lumberman charged with price chiseling, a House subcommittee learned today. T. E. Coxe, the lumberman, was also charged in 1948 with understanding his income by $297,000. Tom Clark, by then attorney general, did not prosecute.

It was in 1948 that Clark as attorney general prepared the indictments against the 12 Communist leaders, the first of the Smith Act persecutions, which were announced shortly before the 1948 elections.

The witness who revealed Clark's role in stopping prosecution of the wealthy lumberman was Theron Lamar Caudle who testified at a public hearing of the House subcommittee investigating the Justice Department. Caudle, a former assistant attorney general who got his job from Tom Clark, was fired last spring after he figured prominently in Justice Department tax scandals.

Caudle indicated that Clark had approved the Justice Department decision to whitewash the Kansas City vote fraud in 1946.

Caudle testified that in 1944 when he was U.S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina he was given the results of an OPA investigation, which indicated that Cox had been selling low-grade lumber at high grade prices.

Caudle admitted he knew Coxe, well. His brother-in-law had been a business partner of Coxe's son, William. But the reason he did not wish to prosecute the case, he insisted, was that he did not believe there was sufficient evidence.

"There were affidavits from employes of Coxe," suggested Robert Collier, subcommittee counsel. Caudle agreed there were.

"Didn't the OPA agents consider

(Continued on Page 8)

CP SAYS FBI ARRESTS ARE AIMED AT CEASE-FIRE DRIVE

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday denounced the arrests Wednesday of 18 new Smith Act victims in the Midwest and Northwest as an FBI attack on the Korea cease-fire campaign. A statement, signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Committee member, and Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, declared:

"The FBI., in Gestapo fashion, early Wednesday morning, suddenly seized 18 more citizens—in Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington—and charged them, under the Smith Act, with conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. This means several more to be added to the long series of mass thought-control trials which for the past several years have disgraced the U. S. throughout the world.

"The government's charge that the Communists advocate force and violence is a monstrous and deliberate lie. The whole body of Communist theory and practice refutes it. If in the recent so-called Communist 'trials,' verdicts of guilty were secured, it could be

(Continued on Page 8)

Dimock Again OKs Testimony Of FBI Stoolies

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Edward J. Dimock yesterday rejected five more defense motions to strike testimony of FBI informers in the trial of the 13 New York Communists. He ordered a recess at noon and told defense lawyers to present to the court today (Friday) a detailed list of testimony from the 9,000-page record involved in their original motions to strike.

The list required by the judge is merely one to simplify legal technicalities. Judge Dimock's sweeping ruling Tuesday actually froze thousands of pages of inflammatory and unconnected testimony of anti-labor spies into the record without specifying each line and page. In approximately 30 instances, where the judge overruled specific defense motions to strike the testimony, the pages and lines have been designated.

The judge indicated he plans to make a complete and conclusive ruling today on all defense motions on the question of government testimony, specifying the passages ruled on, stating for what purpose the testimony was received and which of the defendants, in his opinion, it involves.

He must decide if the specific testimony objected to by the defense and not excluded by the

(Continued on Page 6)

Leaders Representing Millions Have Denounced Smith Act Raids

Tens of millions of Americans, through their trade unions and organizations, are on record denouncing the Smith Act, under which 18 new victims were jailed Wednesday. These protests have been joined by similar denunciations from prominent newspapers, public officials and outstanding citizens.

Printed below are a few of these, as an indication that the FBI terorr raids under this law are being carried out against the desires of the American people: —

CIO NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1951: "The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders gave a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech. . . ."

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer, AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen: "The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation.

"It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow, and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the whole-hearted support of every trade unionist in the United States."

"TEXTILE LABOR," official organ of the CIO Textile Workers Union:

"Remember, the Communist leaders were not accused of plotting to overthrow the government by force. They were charged with 'teaching and advocating' doctrine which, according to the prosecution, had this for a future objective. . . . Sending men to prison on this basis could be dangerous to us all."

HUGO ERNST, international president, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employes:

". . . If Communism is right, we can't stamp it out by jailing its representatives. If it is wrong, on the other hand, it can't survive in the struggle of ideas competing for acceptance. . . . The facts are that our fear of losing democracy is likely to drive us into enacting laws which by their very nature will defeat the ends of democracy."

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT: "Outlawing a party will, I think, give a feeling to the peoples of the world that we are afraid to stand by the things on which we say we have built our nation and in which we believe. . . ."

"PACKINGHOUSE WORKER," official organ, United Packinghouse

(Continued on Page 8)

Ship Cooks Union Backs Lewis Labor Unity Bid

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Marine Cooks and Stewards has wired John L. Lewis that the union is ready to help achieve the labor unity that Lewis recently asserted is so necessary today. MCS president Hugh Bryson wired the following message to the president of the United Mine Workers today:

"MCS membership endorses call for labor unity conference and agrees we can and must have one labor union in our country.

"The time is now. Let us know if there is anything we can do further to support your plea, on which the rank and file of all unions want action."

The unity matter was raised anew by William Green in his opening remarks this week's national AFL convention in which he issued his annual plea to Lewis to "return to the house of abor."

Lewis responded at once with a telegram from Washington, where he is involved in coal negotiations, proposing a meeting of all union leaders to work out a plan for "immediate" labor unity.

He declared that "time is of the utmost importance, in view of the necessity of labor exercising its strength in the forthcoming national elections."

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign

GATES

Unionists, Bitter At FBI Arrests, Spur Sub Drive

DAVIS

Members of the New York Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom, bitter at the arrest of William Allan, Daily Worker Michigan correspondent, came in with more than 60 Worker subscriptions yesterday, and vowed they would have at least another 350 by next Wednesday evening.

Allan, whose dispatches on developments among the auto unionists of Detroit have been followed with interest and close attention by organized workers throughout the country, was one of the 18 progressives arrested by the FBI under the fascist Smith Act Wednesday.

Other trade union leaders arrested by the FBI are William Sentner, United Electrical Workers organizer in Missouri, and Karly Larsen, leading official of the Northwest District of the CIO International Wood Workers.

The Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom vowed that the latest wave of arrests of militant workers' leaders and peace advocates by the secret political police would be answered with even greater activity to spread the working class, peace press.

They have set themselves a goal of 700 subs, of which about 140, or 20 percent, have been obtained so far. They figure on

(Continued on Page 8)

The Kind of Law They Used

LOS ANGELES.

Mrs. Dorothy Healey, together with 13 other California working class leaders, was sentenced to five years in prison and fined $10,000 for alleged conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence. When she was called to the lectern to receive sentence, Mrs. Healey said:

I think the court has quite properly placed the significance of these prosecutions on the passage of the Smith Act by Congress in 1940, and it seems to me that to understand the nature and character of the present prosecutions it is necessary to look at the passage of that law by Congress in 1940 and to examine the character of the times when that law was passed . . . an entrance into the field of ideas, of speech, of advocacy, hitherto protected by the First Amendment. What was the character of that period?

I don't think it was any accident. Your Honor, that it was two Californians, two California Congressmen, one representing the Democratic Party, who warned Congress and the nation at that time what passage of this law could mean to our country.

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IT WAS Congressman Hinshaw from the then 20th Congressional District, a gentleman whom I as a Communist consider a most conservative Congressman (and I am sure that the Department of Justice need not note his name down as a possible unindicted co-conspirator) who warned that the passage of the Smith Act was not just a threat to Communists and the Communist Party, but who warned his Republican colleagues that the passage of this type of bill threatens the mind, the speech, and the actions of hitherto free Americans, could be used by any administration in power against any minority, and it didn't have to be such a small minority as the Communist Party.

It could be a Republican Party or a Democratic Party. It could be a Socialist Party. It could be any group whom the administration in power might feel represented a threat to their entrenched position.

It was Congressman Tom Ford, former Congressman Tom Ford from the 14th Congressional District, who stated and commented upon the passage of the bill that the hysteria was so great at that time (it was an alien hysteria as well, one which has still continued) that only if the Ten Commandments had been presented to the Congress, containing within it a provision against the Communists, could it have been passed without any question at all.

It is upon this type of bill that seven years after passage, eight years after passage, the first prosecution of Communist Party members takes place, and I say to this court, and beyond this court I say to the American people, that it is not a question of whether Dorothy Healey, one member of the Communist Party, and one who for 24 years had proudly declared her membership in the Communist Party, goes to jail. It is a question whether the rights and liberties of all Americans will remain free.

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MY PRINCIPLES, my beliefs, the challenge of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are not answered by the force and violence which is demonstrated by my being sent to jail, but the beliefs of those who might agree with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with my ideas of socialism as the ultimate solution to the problem of poverty, of crises, of war, of discrimination.

The ideas of anyone who in any way strives for a better world, for a better America, for an America which all patriotic Americans can well be proud of, their ideas, their rights, are in equal jeopardy with mine.

The 'Force and Violence' Lie Of the Gov't at Foley Square

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series of articles on the Foley Square Trial of the 15 Smith Act defendants which will evaluate the government's case which closed Sept. 5. The writer is one of the defendants.

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"REVOLUTION," "revolutionary struggle" and anything and everything that contained this expression was read into the record by the Government from the Marxist writings. As was stated before, at times these readings gave the impression that the defendants were being tried not for their real "crime"—their fight for peace but for ALL the revolutions in history. The Communist Party attitude to revolution was therefore unavoidably a big part of the cross-examination.

The defense forthrightly declared that the ultimate aim of the Communist Party is the establishment of Socialism, that to achieve Socialism the party teaches that the working class must acquire political power and transform the means of production from private to social ownership, from production for profit to production for use, as a result of which exploitation of man by man is abolished for all time. This basic change from the rule of the capitalist class to that of the working class, and from Capitalism to Socialism is the revolution.

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THE PROSECUTION did not present this scientific view of revolutionary social change, but talked "violence," "conspiracy," and "blood running in the streets."

This despite the fact that Communists desire a peaceful and painless changeover from Capitalism to Socialism and that whatever force and violence arises comes from ruling class opposition to change.

It is not accidental that the prosecution consciously avoided and opposed any reference to American revolutionary history even though the right to revolution is an American democratic right stemming from the Declaration of Independence, even though the United States was born in revolution because of the despotism of the British Ruling class and even though a second revolution was necessary to wipe out slavery because of the "Pro-Slavery Rebellion" of the southern oligarchy.

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BATTERING at the frame-up testimony, the cross-examination established the following major points on revolution:

1. The Communist Party in the period 1945 to 1950 specifically stated that Socialism is not an immediate task confronting the people.

2. The Communist Party teaches that revolution cannot be made to order, but can occur only when it is impossible for "the ruling class to rule as before and for the people to live as before."

Scientifically formulated, Marxism-Leninism teaches that a revolution is impossible without a "revolutionary situation, without a nation-wide crisis, which arises not only by the action of any group or party or class, but is the result of the breakdown of capitalism, economically and politically because of its rottenness, a breakdown creating acute want and suffering. Such a revolutionary situation does not exist today and has not existed in the period of the indictment.

3. The Communist Party teaches that in addition to objective conditions for revolution—which as indicated means the complete breakdown of capitalism—socialism can be established only when the majority of the people want it. Revolutions do not take place because of the plots or conspiracies of parties or groups. Marxism-Leninism rejects and repudiates the usurpation of power by any minority, holding that no party, group or power either from within a country or from without can impose Socialism upon a people if they do not want it.

Stoolpigeon talk therefore that the Communists look to the Red Army to make a revolution in the United States and in that way establish Socialism is a barefaced lie—the invention of the J. Edgar Himmlers.

4. The Communist Party teaches that the desire and ability of the workers to bring about Socialism can come only as a result of the people's own experience and struggles aided by the ideas of Marxism. This requires a strong mass Communist Party that is inseparably bound up with the working people—a party that has won the confidence and leadership of the people by the proven correctness of its program. The Communist program for peace, democracy and security serves both the immediate vital needs of the people and in the long run prepares them for Socialism by uniting and educating them politically.

5. Finally to establish Socialism the working people must not only achieve political power but must reorganize the government to serve the interests of the people, removing from power all militarists, bureaucrats and tools of the monopolists. It must therefore set up a "dictatorship of the proletariat," which is a working-class dictatorship against the exploiters and a real democracy for the great masses of the people. It is the rule of the majority of the people which frees them from want, poverty, insecurity and all forms of racial and national discrimination, and ultimately creates a classless, a communist, society.

Such, in short, are the main teachings of Marxism-Leninism on revolution. The full record of the cross-examination on these questions is most valuable and thoroughly exposes the government's frameup. Unfortunately only a very brief summary of the cross-examination can be given here.

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DEFENSE ATTORNEY McTernan asked the police agent Lautner whether the writings of Marxist-Leninists did not teach that contradictions inherent in the capitalist system would cause evils so serious that the people themselves would demand a change in the social order. Lautner refused to say "yes" or "no."

McTernan read from "Left-wing Communism" Lenin's warning that revolution can succeed only "when the lower classes do not want the old and when the upper classes can no longer carry on in the old way. Then only can revolution triumph."

Lautner claimed he did not recall that Lenin taught it was absurd to talk about "usurping power."

The defense lawyer then read from Lenin's "War and the Workers," which stated: The rule of capitalism is not being undermined because somebody wants to usurp power . . . no power on earth could destroy capitalism if it were not already being undermined and wiped away."

McTernan then asked Lautner:

Q. "Weren't you taught Communists never undertake revolution without support of the majority of the people?"

A. "No, just the opposite."

Mr. McTernan impeached the witness by reading from Volume Six of Lenin's Selected Works: "In order to obtain power of the state, class conscious workers must win the majority to their side."

At this point the witness tried to get in the false idea that revolutions are made by the Communist Party. Acknowledging that the working class needs political leadership through a Communist Party, the attorney asked:

Q. "Weren't you taught that the Communist Party was seeking to become the leader of the people in accomplishing the change to Socialism by convincing the people out of their experiences for the Party's program?"

A. "No, I cannot go along with that formulation."

The attorney read from Stalin's "Problems of Leninism" which the witness said he studied. It stated:

"Suppose the party does not enjoy the confidence and support of the class owing say, to its political backwardness, suppose the party has not yet succeeded in convincing the class of the correctness of its policy owing to the fact, that events have not yet matured, should the party take the initiative in leading and organizing decisive actions of the masses merely on the ground that its policy in general is correct? No, certainly not. In such cases if the party wishes to be a real leader it must know how to bide its time. It must convince the masses that its policy is correct, must help the masses to convince themselveselves by their own experience that this is so."

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TO EMPHASIZE that force and violence is not a principle of Marxism and arises only from the violence used by the capitalists to resist change by the majority, McTernan rounded out this examination by destroying the myth that the Bolsheviks wanted a violent revolution in Russia. He brought out sharply the truth concealed by the U.S. press that in 1917 Lenin in his famous "April Thesis" envisaged peaceful development of the Russian socialist revolution. Lautner admitted the principles of this thesis were taught in the party school. McTernan then asked:

Q. "Weren't you taught that Lenin, in that period, envisaged peaceful development of the revolution?

A. "In that one short period of time, yes."

The witness further admitted that as late as October, 1917, shortly before the Bolshevik revolution, Lenin again advanced a program for peacefully achieving state power.

(Last article:—The Struggle for Peace.)

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR is just thrilled over General Electric's ex-boss C. E. Wilson's idea for the government to "sell its dams, power plants, etc. back to the people." This would be "true public ownership," the Hearstlings promise. That is, if you define "public" as the cozy group of Morgans, duPonts, Fords and Rockefellers who already have their greedy grip on most of America. Of course, Wilson's idea isn't new. Truman administration carries it out almost every day, selling at a song to some millionaire a factory or ship for which low-paid workers were bled in income taxes.

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THE NEWS, with the obvious, planned aid of the government, fakes a front-page "sabotage" story, headlining it: "Slash Cables to Ft. Slocum. Sabotage, Say Army and FBI." Even a child would know that they cooked up this moronic yarn just for the day when Truman decided to out-McCarthy McCarthy with new Smith Act arrests.

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THE TIMES, which doesn't hesitate to play up most witch-hunting stories, finds the Fort Slocum yarn so phony it buries it in a couple of paragraphs. Key sentence in the story, which explodes it completely: "A spokesman for the Army said that there would be no apparent installations on the island and that there are no critical military reason for sabotaging the fort." Add to this the Army "spokesman's" admission that the fort's phone line might have been cut "by a crank who doesn't like the Army or doesn't like the post."

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THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone quotes the United Nations World Economic Report for 1950-51. This report, debunking the venal newspaper lies that People's China has not fulfilled its land reform pledges, shows that the Agrarian Reform Law passed in June, 1950, by last spring "had been carried out in areas with a rural population of 285,000,000, or more than two-thirds of the total rural population." The Chinese peasants have the land, for the first time in their history. Neither Chiang, nor Dulles, nor Eisenhower nor MacArthur is going to take it away.

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann admits that both Stevenson and Eisenhower—or their aides—have been lying to the public about Korea. Lippmann puts it more gently, he calls it "shadow-boxing." But he says they are "evading the question" because both parties "are inextricably involved in every mistake." Lippmann claims the first candidate to admit as much would "gain a lot more than he could possibly lose." But that's not enough. What the American people want—even more than an acknowledgement that the Korean was a bipartisan deal, is action NOW to get out of a war we should never have launched in the first place.—R. F.

Daily Worker

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TRADE UNIONS AND FBI RAIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

of their political thinking—and not even on their thinking as they themselves express it, but on what FBI stoolpigeons hired for dirty money testify their "secret" thinking really is, or may be for the distant futurel In these latest raids the victims are a United Electrical Workers leader, a West Coast pension movement leader, a CIO woodworkers union leader, newspaper writers. The dragnet is widening. It is moving from "Communists" to all critics and opponents of Big Business domestic and foreign policy.

It is obvious that President Truman arrested 18 peace advocates to appease McCarthy. But McCarthy will not be appeased; to McCarthyism, Truman himself is a "Communist," to be arrested perhaps when the pro-fascists seize power in the U. S. A. In the vocabulary of McCarthyism, Marshall is a "spy" and the pro-war Acheson a "traitor."

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IS THIS WHAT SEN. LEHMAN meant when he solemnly warned the assembled AFL national convention here in New York City yesterday that "you and I are next"? If that was his meaning he was quite correct as the history of Nazi Germany proved so tragically.

But the experience of Nazi Germany proved something else in the bitterness of tragedy. It proved that it is a fatal trap and delusion to think that the fascists can be appeased, bought off, or defeated by throwing to them as sacrifices the bodies of Communists victims. There are many who see now that the labor movement must lose no time in fighting the McCarran Concentration Camp law and the McCarran racist immigration law under which all naturalized citizens can be robbed of their citizenship because of political belief. Sen. Lehman made a strong appeal to labor along just such lines. And he was of course absolutely right.

The McCarranism which is building concentration camps for "Communists" who won't "register" is the twin of the McCarthyism which brands as "Communists infiltration" all New Deal and labor ideals, all ideas which differ from those of the corrupt China Lobby.

But Sen. Lehman—like President Truman and candidate Stevenson—is attacking McCarthyism with the formula that the framing of Communists is not McCarthyism, is not objectionable, but rather desirable and good.

They are implying to the trade union movement that the Smith Act jailings on the forgery of "conspiracy to teach and advocate force and violence" are not a menace to the United States and to Labor but only to the individual Communists or people fingered as Communists.

They are trying to persuade both themselves and the trade unions that we must all fight the McCarthyism which calls Marshall a "Kremlin spy" but not resist the McCarthyism which is framing innocent men and women on the "force and violence" and "foreign agent" forgeries.

In short, they are telling the American labor movement that the way to fight McCarthyism is to arrest, frame and jail the Communists—and that this will stop there and bother no one else!

• • •

WHAT A TRAGIC illusion this is, history has proved.

We say that the CIO national convention was wholly right in its 1951 warning that the jailing of the Communist leaders under the Smith Act was a grave blow at the liberties of all, and that their view is more realistic than Sen. Lehman's, Truman's and Stevenson's when they say you can jail Communists left and right for their views and not kill free speech for the rest.

The strong statements denouncing the Smith Act's thought control made by so many unions, following the CIO national convention, should now be followed up by trade union protest on the application of this vilely anti-American act against the 18 workingclass peace advocates. No union can rest with general resolutions on the Smith Act. Every Smith Act frameup and arrest must be fought if this menace to our liberty is to be halted.

It is not prudence to bow before the storm and hope that things will blow over later; that is the way the storm advances and strikes down all social and economic reform, all democratic liberty, and moves to cripple labor.

These arrests must not be permitted to frighten people. That is what the political police want. On the contrary, the people should insist more than ever on exercising their right of free speech, on demanding a cease-fire in Korea. They should increase their election activity for Ben Davis and Simon Gerson, for an increase in circulation of such papers as the Daily Worker which leads the fight for an end to the war in Korea.

The way to fight McCarthyism is to stand up as Americans for the rights of Americans—not just certain Americans but all, including the right of Americans to believe in peace, democracy, human progress up to and including socialism. The time is now.

CRIME WAVE

World of Labor

by George Morris

A 'Dangerous' Spectre Haunts Europe, Says Brown

UNFORTUNATELY, hardly any of the 8,000,000 AFL rank and file members are witnessing its sessions here in Commodore Hotel. If they would they'd easily learn the important fact that their leaders—and hardly any but officials are in attendance—are pulling for war, and that nothing alarms these leaders more than peace sentiment.

Now if you think this is just "red propaganda" ask the delegate of your union or someone who has the convention proceedings to show you the reports and speeches. The blatant pro-war rantings of some of the speakers who appeared on the convention's platform could fill a book.

We have called attention to a big section of the executive council's report dealing with the "most dangerous" trend of "neutralism," as the AFL leaders call pro-peace sentiment. But look at how plainly Irving Brown, the AFL's rowing representative in Europe, spoke when he gave his report.

He opened his report with an alarm over the "dangerous state of calm" that has come over Europe. There is a trend of "luxury thinking," demands for reduction of armament spending and "towards neutralism and appeasement," he said.

"The fear of an immediate outbreak of war has practically disappeared ever since it became clear that the Korea conflict would remain localized," Brown went on. "Europeans now begin to believe that war will not come in the near future, and perhaps never."

And one of the reasons for this belief, says Brown, is "the absence of any fear of further Soviet aggression." He complained bitterly that "this atmosphere of neutralism is breeding the so-called peace movement."

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SO BROWN WENT on to shed bitter tears because it is becoming harder and harder to condition the people of Europe for that new "march to the east" that the people he works for apparently scheduled to be in full swing by now. He complained that the rightwing led unions are unable "to get the workers to move." The so-called economic aid that has been pouring in from America he said, quoting a government official, has only "stabilized the chaos in Europe."

He pictured the workers as embittered because prices continue to rise and living standards fall. He claimed that U. S. money "checked" the Communists, but admitted that they were "not defeated."

And where do you think Brown found what he calls the brightest spot in Europe? "Turkey, he said, "is becoming more and more the shining star of the NATO constellation." Turkey is the country where they don't allow unions—any union, Brown claims that now something he calls unions is getting permission to exist.

Turkey, as is well known, is the country where wage earners live like animals and there are no rights of any sort. But having a fascist-like dictatorship that is most servile to the anti-Soviet war planners, Turkey is the "shinning star" to Irving Brown, and he complained that Mutual Security Administration isn't sufficiently appreciative of Turkey's wonderful contribution to the cause of "freedom."

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BROWN, OF COURSE, is strictly small fry in the labor machinery that has been built up to carry out the missionary work for the war inciters. He only expressed, on the basis of his own observations, the general line expounded in the executive councils report, in the speeches of Averell Harriman, and others who addressed the AFL convention. Being a zealous field man for the program, he spoke perhaps with less polish and caution. He reported to his superiors that they've got to find some more effective ways if they expect to whip up a war fever in Europe. Unwillingly, he paid great tribute to the peace movement in the world and to its great power and effectiveness in staying the hand of the war inciters.

This situation reported by Brown is unquestionably good news to the 8,000,000 AFL members, their families and honest people in general. It means real progress towards peace, and there are few people indeed who wouldn't honestly say that it would be a good thing if such an atmosphere were more prevalent in America. But to Irving Brown this is a "dangerous state" and he calls for new measures to pump up a war hysteria in Europe.

It's a safe deduction to make that what's bad for Brown is good for the members of the AFL.

The Story Henry Ford II Won't Broadcast

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 18.—Here is one story Henry Ford II will not tell when he broadcasts over the radio in Western Germany to the peoples of the Eastern Democracies and the Soviet Union. Ford is the chairman of the anti-peoples crusade for "Freedom" racket and is to broadcast about "freedom."

Alongside Ford's Rouge plant near the Foundry is a huge sign, "Safety Is Everybody's Business." But it sure wasn't Ford's business on Sept. 4 when, because of a cable not inspected and debris littering the floor, Negro worker Irving Moore was enveloped to his waist in molten metal heated to 2,700 degrees.

Moore, an iron pourer, was underneath a giant ladle, which was swinging and was ready to be poured, when a faulty cable broke. The ladle tipped. Moore saw it pouring towards him and ran for his life. The floor was littered with old ladles. Moore tripped and the rushing, boiling metal poured over his body.

When his fellow workers got to him, Moore's boots were burned right off his feet, as were all his lower clothing. He is in the Henry Ford hospital battling for his life.

Fellow workers indignantly told this reporter that if the company was not so interested in speeding up workers, took time to inspect cables each day, not just when they break, and cleared the floor of debris, these accidents like this would not take place.

Lehman

(Continued from Page 1)

of attack is reserved only for a few government officials and college professors. This weapon can be used, it has been used, to attack labor unions and their officers, too. It has been used to strike terror into the movie industry, the radio industry, the stage, the press and now the schools.

"It is responsible for such un-American legislation as the Internal Security Act and the anti-Immigration Act, both passed in the last two years over the President's veto.

"The labor movement could well be an early victim. And then the schools and the churches. I am convinced that the repressive provisions of these laws now on the statute books are just as dangerous to American labor as the repressing provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. And I need not tell you about the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Just as the Taft-Hartley Act must be repealed—and it must be repealed—these other punitive and repressive acts must also be struck from our statute books, and replaced with sound and responsible legislation.

"All these provisions are one piece. Study them. They are of the same inspiration. The same forces joined to put them over. Those who pushed hardest for the Taft-Hartley Act were the most fervent in support of the McCarran Security Act and the anti-Immigration Act. Almost the identical forces block the way to civil rights legislation. Civil rights, civil liberties and the rights of labor stand or fall together."

Senator Lehman was just as vigorous on the question of civil rights.

"We cannot proclaim equality and practice discrimination," he said. "We cannot preach freedom abroad and permit the Inquisition at home."

Foreign policy consideration figured high in the Senator's position on civil rights. He said:

"I do not know how many votes are won or lost by a political party's stand on civil rights. But I do know that more than one and a half billions of colored people in the world beyond our borders base their reaction towards America largely on the way we treat our colored citizens and other minorities here at home."

The Senator added, raising his voice, "This statement is just as true for a labor union as for government and for private industry."

Some of the delegates sitting before Lehman were representing union that still bar Negroes from membership.

Lehman called for enactment of civil rights legislation and said the "filibuster must be struck down."

He defined civil liberties as "freedom to think, write and speak as one pleases. They are the right to have such friends as one prefers, and above all to worship God as one chooses."

"Today the greatest and most immediate danger to our civil liberties is from what we call McCarthyism," he went on. "The deadly and infectious quality of this danger was never so clearly demonstrated as by the results of the primary elections in Wisconsin last week."

The Senator also assailed "those timid souls who privately condemn McCarthyism but who, fearful of political consequences, refuse to speak out in public."

Lehman spent much of his speech in denunciation of Communists and in justification of persecution of Communists, although he wanted the persecution done "in a proper and legal and constitutional manner" he disputed the claim, however, that Communism is the main danger.

"Are we in such deadly peril from Communists in this country," he asked that we should jettison our judicial processes, turn the government upside down, paralyze our policies at home and abroad, cause neighbors to suspect neighbor . . . and make every man prove his loyalty by McCarthy standards?"

SEN. MORSE SPEAKS

The convention also heard Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, who some days earlier had been critical of Eisenhower for making peace with Taft. Morse's word were eagerly awaited by the delegates who expected him to come close to the AFL's position on Taft-Hartley. But Morse devoted most of his long speech to backing Eisenhower's contention that T-H need only be amended. He concluded:

"Because I would like to see my party come into power," Morse said, "I hope that more of its candidates will face the issues of this campaign as fairly and as courageously as the Republican candidate for President faced the labor issue in his speech before you yesterday."

Morse often referred to as a "liberal" Republican, said his main difference with Taft is that while Taft said, "the greatest threat to liberty is internal, the growth of big government" he (Morse) says, "the greatest liberty is external . . . Russian Communism."

RESOLUTIONS

The convention also began action on resolutions, with one of those adopted calling for T-H repeal and preparation by unions of material for the 83rd Congress to provide the basis for a new law to take its place.

During action on that resolution, Frank Turko of the Seatttle Newsboys Union, took the floor to appeal for naming a committee to meet with the miners, west coast longshoremen and all other unions on John L. Lewis' proposal for labor unity.

The delegates listened quitely, and about 10 percent applauded, but nothing was done. There was still no indication whether Lewis' wire had been up before the AFL's executive council.

George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and chairman of the Labor Committee for Eisenhower and Sparkman, announced plans for a national hookup of Stevenson's speech on the Mutual network 9:30 p.m. Monday and on WJZ's TV 10:30 p.m. He disclosed that his committee, with some 80 labor leaders enrolled, includes all but four of the 13 AFL vice-presidents. Those not on it are William McFetridge of building service; William Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Matthew Woll, engravers, and Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters.

CP Statement

(Continued from Page 3)

done only by means of corrupt federal prosecutors, reactionary judges, perjured witnesses and prejudiced and intimidated juries—disgraceful frameup combinations which flagrantly trampled upon the Bill of Rights and made a mockery of American democracy and justice.

"The new mass arrests constitute the latest act on the part of the government—upon Republican-Democratic instigation—to intimidate the peace-loving forces among the people and to push the country along the road toward war. The railroading of Communists to jail is part and parcel of the whole bi-partisan war pattern of Wall Street—to create a war hysteria by its frenzied war armaments race, its infamous network of 'loyalty' tests, its intensified attacks upon the Negro people, its legislative assaults upon the trade unions, its intimidation of the teaching forces in the schools and colleges, and its cultivation of a war inflation under cover of false pretenses of protecting the people's living standards.

"The big monopolists who run the country, its government and its two major parties, are bending every effort to prevent a peace from being arrived at in Korea. They deeply need the Korean war, as a stimulant to highly profitable arms production and as the starting point for the great war they are contemplating in their program of world conquest. This is why they are stepping up the air-land-sea hostilities in Korea, despite the fact that the main basis for a truce has already been agreed upon in Panmunjom, with only one question, that of prisoner-of-war exchange, remaining unsettled.

"Obviously, the monopolists want to extend the Korean war into People's China. With this in mind, they hope to try to line up the reluctant allied European governments at the coming United Nations' meeting in October, for an all-out extension of the Korean war. Espcially will the war danger become acute after our Presidential elections are over and the warmongers figure they will have a freer hand. The latest wholesale arrests of Communists in the West and Midwest are primarily designed to cultivate the Hitlerite red bogey and thus to grease the skids for war.

"The fight to defend the Communists now under indictment and to free Gene Dennis and the other Communists in jail, is not simply the task of the Communist Party. It is the duty also of the whole working class, of the Negro people, and of every other democratic force in the United States. For bound up with the Communist court cases are the most basic interests of the American people—the maintenance of their living standards, the protection of their democratic liberties, and the defense of world peace.

"The latest mass arrests by the FBI should be answered by an all-out support of the Communists on trial, by an intensified demand for amnesty for all the convicted Communists, by an increased defense of Negro rights and the workers' living standards, the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts, by a strong vote for the Progressive Party candidates Hallinan and Bass and by a greatly stepped up mass fight for peace—especially for an immediate cease-fire in Korea on the basis of the agreements already arrived at in Panmunjom."

Trial of '15'

(Continued from Page 3)

court shall be received as showing the "intent" of one or more of the defendants, or whether it shall be received as connecting individual defendants with the alleged "conspiracy," or whether it shall be presented to the jury as direct or circumstantial proof of "conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence."

Judge Dimock laid the groundwork for freezing the unconnected provocations of the government stoolpigeons into the record by his ruling Tuesday that statements and acts attributed by FBI spies to officers of the Communist Party, regardless of their level of responsibility, or to so-called "Communist initiates," were acceptable as evidence against the defendants as "proof" of "conspiracy." This ruling placed new judicial sanction on the unconstitutional theory of guilt by association.

In addition to concluding argument on defense motions to strike government testimony, there are still pending motions to dismiss the case. These motions, dealing separately with each of the 15 defendants, are expected to be argued during today's session, which has been extended to a full court day. Friday's sessions of the trial have heretofore taken up only a half-day.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, defendants acting as their own counsel, are scheduled to join with defense attorneys John T. McTernan, Frank Serri, James Wright and Mary Kaufman in arguing the dismissal motions.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 2)

hitting their goal in the first week of October, and are planning also to expand sale of the Daily Worker among unionists by many hundreds of copies.

Waterfront workers, one of whose leaders, Albert Lannon, is being persecuted under the Smith Act, came up with nine subscriptions. They have thus far obtained 14 out of a target of 80, and are getting many papers around through direct distribution, as well.

Garment workers brought along 10 subs, and now have come in with 27 altogether, or little better than a quarter of the 100 they're shooting for.

Workers belonging to locals affiliated with the Furriers Joint Board also brought in 10 subs, bringing their figure to 20, or a quarter of the 80 they expect to get.

Subs came through, too, from distributive workers, shoe, building trades, pocketbook, men's clothing, communications workers.

"No trouble getting them," said one clothing worker who brought in three. "Just asked workers in the market, and they took the subs.

Tom Clark

(Continued from Page 3)

the case to be a good one?" asked Collier.

"Yes sir, they sure did," said Caudle.

Nevertheless, the record shows that Caudle did not move until the OPA enforcement division in Washington created such a stir that the Justice Department instructed Caudle to present the case to the grand jury.

Three weeks before the grand jury convened, Caudle related, he was returning a law book to Fred Coxe, a brother of the lumberman. He told Coxe that he was preparing, under orders, to present the OPA case involving T. W. Coxe to the grand jury.

The Coxes "got busy," Caudle said, and immediately retained as their attorney Clyde R. Hoey, former Governor of North Carolina, who had just won the Democratic nomination for the Senate.

Sen. Hoey telephoned him, Caudle said, and requested that he delay presentation of the Coxe case to the grand jury until he (Hoey) could go to Washington and confer with the Justice Department.

"Did Sen. Hoey go to Washington?" asked Collier.

"Yes sir, he sure did," drawled Caudle, "and a couple of days later while I was trying a case in court the Marshal came up and told me there was a long distance call from Washington."

The caller was Tom Clark, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division.

"What did Mr. Clark say?" probed Collier.

"Mr. Clark said he and Sen. Hoey and Fred Coxe had been in conference all day on the Coxe case," Caudle related. "He said he had come to the conclusion that the facts were not sufficient to present the case to the grand jury and that I was not to do so."

The case was dropped. Questions asked by Collier indicated that subsequently new affidavits were taken from Coxe employees which denied their earlier accusation, but Caudle failed to corroborate this. "I don't recall, Mr. Collier, it was just so long ago."

A few months later, with the support of Sen. Hoey, Tom Clark was named attorney general. Clark in turn, Caudle said, arranged to have him appointed assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, Clark's old post.

While Caudle was assistant attorney general, the charge of income tax fraud was raised against Coxe. Caudle said that because of his personal connection with Coxe he disqualified himself and had nothing to do with the case. He denied any knowledge of the reason for the Justice Department's not prosecuting Coxe on this charge.

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New Playwrights' Statement On 'Wedding in Japan'

The following statement was issued by the New Playwrights group on its recent production of "Wedding in Japan":

Firm in the belief that mistakes publicly made must be publicly acknowledged, New Playwrights makes this statement about its production, and withdrawal, of "Wedding in Japan."

As a theatre dedicated to serving the people and the people's causes we feel we owe this to our friends, supporters, the many thousands who have seen our plays, and the Japanese-Americans and Negro members of our audiences who pointed out the theatre's errors and guided us to understand them.

The decision to close the play was the result of a number of meetings with members of the Japanese community, one of which was an open public forum. The actual decision was reached on the evening of Sept. 3 prior to published criticism of the play in the press, criticism with which the theatre is in agreement.

The uncritical acceptance of the play and its production was a chauvinist act on the part of New Playwrights, reflecting a racist attitude toward the Japanese and Asian peoples. The production of the play helped to perpetuate the myth that Asian peoples have a contempt for life, including their own. This myth is a cornerstone of the chauvinist propaganda of American imperialism. It is part and parcel of the propaganda about Asian "hordes" whose lives can be destroyed by napalm and atomic bombs without discomfort to the white man's conscience! It must be linked to the racist policy of using the inhuman atombomb against an already defeated Japan.

• • •

The Japanese people today are a quasi-colonial people under the direct domination and oppression of a war-bent American imperialism. Japanese workers, with the conscious support of millions of Japanese people, particularly women, have been leading a tremendous and heroic resistance to this vassalage and oppression, and to the plans of the war-makers to turn their homeland into a spearhead directed against the Asian peoples.

The production of the play portrayed none of this reality; nor did it in any way reflect this reality.

In the main what was seen on stage were only the old stereotypes of Asian "submissiveness," the chauvinist cliche of the fawning brothel keeper, concessions to "Western" distortions of Japanese customs and culture in the scenery and other aspects of the staging—all untruthful and insulting to the Japanese people.

New Playwrights is deeply grateful to its Japanese-American and Negro friends, not only for pointing out the errors, but for the manner of their criticism which was that of fighting for a people's culture and national dignity. And we are particularly grateful for the high level and scope of their criticism, which provides us with a weapon and a method of examining our errors and correcting them.

• • •

New Playwrights aspires to be a socialist realist theatre. It has won world wide recognition, not only for its aspirations, but for some of its achievements. In aspiring to the method and practice of socialist realism it differs not only from the ruling class theatres of Broadway, but from off-Broadway and other progressive theatres as well. Its aim is to be in the vanguard of the struggle for an independent working-class culture in the theatre. Therefore, the standards we have set for ourselves call for thorough-going and incisive public and self-critical evaluation of our work.

A play cannot move in the direction of socialist realism when it presents an oppressed people on stage without in some way reflecting and illuminating the major truth about these people today. And that truth is that the colonial peoples, the oppressed peoples of the world, are in militant upsurge against imperialism.

It must be admitted that from the very beginning the theatre did not feel that the play portrayed reality in its revolutionary development, although we felt that in the main it would render an artistic service in the general struggle against reaction.

• • •

This fact, combined with the lack of critical and friendly assistance to the author, and the rush with which the play was produced for immediate gain, indicates that the theatre's errors are rooted in opportunism as well.

Both opportunism and chauvinism were extended by the early resistance on the part of the theatre to the criticism of its Japanese-American friends. Instead of recognizing immediately that their objections to the entire concept of the play were profoundly correct, the theatre opportunistically and arrogantly assumed that if only the ending were changed the production would not be objectionable.

The major responsibility for the production of the play is that of New Playwrights. We failed in our responsibility to the author. It was our duty to work both critically and helpfully with an author whose intentions in Wedding in Japan were progressive, who attacked the Army brass court-martial and jimcrow frameup system, and some of its occupation policies, and who, as a writer of genuine talent and ability, can make great contributions to the people's culture. This we failed to do. Because of this remissness, responsibility for the unfortunate situation created by the production is ours. Two of the founders of the theatre, Herb Tank and Barnard Rubin, must and do assume primary responsibility.

It would be a grave mistake for those who have seen and liked the play, and for other writers and artists, to conclude that the criticisms of the play are narrow political ones, simply calling for the inclusion of political slogans or a more agitational approach. The political criticisms made by the Japanese-American friends of New Playwrights are profoundly artistic, demanding a truer and more artistic exploration and depiction of reality.

Finally, the basic lesson that this entire experience has served to bring out is the truth—which should be axiomatic in the consciousness of all who work for people's culture—that a theatre which strives to be a people's theatre must learn from the people in order to serve the people. To this high objective, we of New Playwrights newly dedicate ourselves.

More letters on "Wedding in Japan" will appear on this page early next week.

SKILLFUL BUT EVASIVE PLAY ABOUT THE BRITISH NAVY

By HARRY RAYMOND

Broadway's 1952-1953 theatrical season opened Sept. 11 with a production in the Golden Theatre of "Seagulls Over Sorrento," a three-act caper by the English playwright Hugh Hastings, about nine men of the Royal British Navy on a present-day secret weapons experimental base. Its long run in London and advance press notices here gave the impression that the Charles Bowden-Philip Langner offering of the piece in New York would contribute, at least in a small way, to awaken some spirit of social protest and artistic courage in our legitimate theatre, now reduced to a state of fear and palsied sterility by the congressional witch-hunters. This impression was misleading, indeed.

A great amount of stage craft and dramatic skill went into the writing, production and acting of this play. But before the last act curtain falls on the play you realize it has played a sly trick on the audience. This is accomplished by building up as the central theme a minor dramatic clash between a group of Her Majesty's hapless able seamen and a tyrannical, slave-driving petty officer, while at the same time submerging the terrible social drama of secret experimentation on weapons of mass killing and preparation for a third world war.

• • •

The first act introduces four seamen, who, seeking escape from marital and other domestic difficulties that beset poor men ashore, have volunteered for dangerous service on an isolated British naval fortress in Scapa Flow, where secret work is underway on a new devastating explosive. A fifth expendible joins the group and dies in an off-stage experimental explosion.

All through two more acts the remaining four—waiting for one of the group to be chosen by lot to risk his life in the final big experimental blast—are bullied and brow-beaten by one of the vilest petty officers who ever walked the deck of a ship.

The final blast takes place without loss of life. The four fight the rotter of a petty officer valiantly, expose him. They escape a framed-up court martial and a stretch in the brig and depart from the Scapa Flow hell-hole to face new duties and fresh difficulties.

Veteran enlisted men of the Royal Navy can hardly be expected to approve of the manner in which Hastings presents Her Majesty's naval brass. The playwright defies all British naval traditions by having the fortress commandant and his aide line up on the side of the men against the petty officer.

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There is authentic realism in much of the mess deck dialogue; and most of the comedy lines have a natural ring and lack the bawdy hokum and forced gags that pass for comedy in current Hollywood offerings about men and ships. The four able seamen, played by J. Pat O'Malley, Mark Rydell, Bruce Hall and John Randolph, are not comic book or Hollywood heroes. They are believable men of the sea with no inclination toward flag-waving or phony poetic outbursts a la Kipling about the glories of Empire. They capture the sympathy of the audience.

But the real villain of the piece, embodied in the diabolical war plans which brought the seamen to the island, is kept carefully hidden off-stage. No voice in the play challenges the murderous purpose of the experiments to which the seamen are subjected. The only question presented is whether the hated petty officer will get his come-upins. The play thus misleads the audience, disarms it, lures it away from the most vitally dramatic and important issue of our time, the struggle for peace.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Joe Black's Future and Other Topics . . .

IT HAS TO be said sooner or later, so let it be said now. Joe Black is being overworked and his future jeopardized. He has now pitched in 53 games (the entire schedule is 154, so even if he didn't throw another ball he will have pitched in more than one-third of all Dodger games). His record is 14-3 and he has directly saved 13 more, making him actually a 27 game winner . . . a rookie of the Dizzy Dean caliber. If he isn't the "Most Valuable" in addition to "Rookie of the Year" then the award might as well go to one of Pittsburgh's second basemen. And if his $6,000 contract isn't torn up and quadrupled—and I mean for THIS season, not next, well. . . .

In the mixture of elation at the way this magnificent athlete has saved the Dodgers' bacon and admiration for the way he does his amazing job, it is easy for a Brooklyn follower to push to the back of his consciousness the adding evidence of career-threatening overwork. One night in Boston Joe pitched six typical scoreless innings of relief. The very next night he was back hurling four more. Even though most of his appearances are of shorter duration, each one finds him throwing hard from the first pitch, since he comes in only when it's close. And many days and nights of apparent rest he is throwing in the bullpen—the arm is almost never resting.

If Joe Black has the strength pitched out of his good right arm for one season's pennant, it won't be the first time in recent baseball history that something like this happened, nor are the Dodger bigwigs the only culprits.

Dizzy Dean, and his brother Paul as well, were milked dry in one big year of constant starting and relieving—no matter how many stories you read about an injury to his big toe being the primary cause of Diz's career-shortening. Ask Old Diz whether it was his toe or the number of times Frankie Frisch sent him to the well—he's wiser now. He was young, strong and willing then, as Black is now.

The history of recent big one year relief pitchers probably gives a more exact warning of how Black's future is being risked.

The first hot one year post-war reliever was the Dodgers' Hugh Casey of 1947. Hugh worked in 46 games, won 10, lost 4, saved many others of course, and then pitched in every single one of the seven World Series games, seven days in a row. He was through the next season.

In 1949 "rubber arm" Joe Page relieved like nobody else ever had. He pitched in 60 games, won 13 and lost 8, actually saved many more, and had a great 2.60 relief average. In the next season, 1950, he was through at the age of 32, a prime year for a pitcher, winning 3, losing 7, and the next year he was out of the majors.

That same season Ted Wilks was a magnificent reliever for the St. Louis Cards, with a 10-3 record. But in working in 59 games he hurt his elbow and has never had too much since.

Finally there was the "mysterious" case of the Phils' Jim Konstanty. Nobody, but nobody, could figure out why he was so great in 1950 pitching the Phils to the flag with 16 relief wins and an e.r.a of 2.66 and has been virtually useless since. All kinds of learned columns have been written explaining that it really has something to do with changing his style, jealousy by the Phil coaches of Konstanty's undertaker friend, etc., etc., etc.

Nobody bothered to say that the guy's arm was simply worked to death by being used in SEVENTY-FOUR games, more than half of all the games the Phils played.

There is no such thing as a "rubber arm." Arms are not made in rubber factories. They come attached and are made of the same flesh, blood, bone and muscle as the rest of the body.

Here's hoping Black isn't being ruined for 1953 and the years ahead. It would sure help to sit him down for three days before the season ends. If the Dodgers can't win the pennant with one of their 25 players on the bench three days they don't deserve to win it.

Did it have to be Black to finish off the Pirates Tuesday night with two out in the ninth and a rookie at bat? Did it have to be Black the very next day to finish up a losing game? Those two days of rest plus yesterday's day off would have given Brooklyn quite a starting pitcher for tonight's game in Boston, instead of an increasingly overworked man in the bullpen.

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CLEVELAND'S FADING HOPES for the American League pennant rest largely with the A's knocking off the Yanks a few in the series starting tonight. This is not a likely proposition, since Shantz has lost his midseason touch, Byrd is not apt to throw a one-hitter second time around, and Casey Stengel has wheeled his three big guns, Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat, up to this series with lots of rest, four, four and five days, respectively, as of today. Attention Al (two-day rest) Lopez.

Why the fuss about Leo Durocher's gamble with Jack Harshman the other day? For one thing, since Warren Hacker spun a three-hit shutout, what's the difference who pitched for the Giants? Secondly, with a tired, well-shot staff, why not gamble with a newcomer who has one-hitted Kansas City's strong Triple A team last time out? Anybody think the extra day's rest hurt Hearn?

I'd sure like to see some of those who got so wound up about a mistaken phrase in a Soviet magazine's article on baseball get equally exercised about the totalitarian arresting of American mothers, labor leaders and newspaper reporters who committed no crime except having political beliefs.

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BILLY ALLAN of this newspaper, one of those who was "swooped down on" in "lightning early morning raids" in "another magnificent job well done" (he was arrested while going about his work waiting for a bus) is a man for whom Detroit's big money baseball jimcrowers have no love. A real baseball fan, Billy was a constant thorn in the side of the auto mogul—baseball magnate Briggs family—with his relentless exposures of their un-American tactics, his pointing out of young Detroit Negro stars "overlooked" by Tiger scouts, his demolishing of the "sportsman" myth about Briggs, Sr., and his constant challenging of the Tiger front office face to face as a crusading newspaperman. This is now known as "conspiracy to teach and advocate."

Hallinan Hits Use of Guided Missiles to Prolong War

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, yesterday condemned the use of guided missiles in Korea as an attempt by "military forces in the Pentagon to prolong and intensify the war in Korea instead of concluding a truce." The television guided pilotless aircrafts are "another inhuman weapon of death," Hallinan stated, and declared their use would only have the effect of continuing the "idiotic" and "senseless" Korean war in 'defiance of the American people." Hallinan added:

"The American people—as many polls have shown—want an end to this senseless war. But decisions in defiance of demand are being made by the military. The two candidates for the presidency on the Republican and Democratic ticket have both carefully ignored this most fundamental issue. As Mr. Walter Lippman says in this morning's paper, 'Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war?'

"'Why, indeed?' Mr. Lippman says, 'because both Eisenhower and Stevenson, both Republicans and Democrats dare not admit their mistakes.'

"The two candidates may not be discussing the issue. But the American people do discuss it. And we in the Progressive Party have made ending the war in Korea the central issue of the campaign."

Troops Injure 11 Koje POWs

TOKYO, Friday, Sept. 19. — Troops attacked Korean and Chinese war prisoners on Koje Island Tuesday and injured 11 POWs, it was reported today at Gen. Mark Clark's headquaters. Three platoons moved into the compound to attack the prisoners when they demonstrated in an enclosed exercise area, it was stated.

The inhuman conditions and the persecution of the POWs have drawn repeated protests from the Korean and Chinese truce delegates at Panmunjom. The latest such protest, made yesterday, was against the persecution that caused a prisoner on Koje to kill himself. His body was found hanging in a washroom.

Jacob Mindel Congratulated on 71st Birthday

A message of congratulations to Jacob Mindel on his 71st birthday was sent yesterday on behalf of Mindel's co-defendants in the Foley Square Smith Act frameup trial. The message, signed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on behalf of the co-defendants, said:

"Your fellow defendants and thousands of your co-workers are deeply appreciative of the many years of struggle and sacrifice you have given to the American working class. We know the great toll these struggles have taken from you in terms of your health.

"Thousands share with us the deep indignation at the barbaric opposition of the Deparment of Justice to severing your case from the other defendants. We know that every day you are in court jeopardizes your life.

"We will fight for your freedom to the end that you may regain your health and live out your years with your beloved wife and family in a world of peace."

Goodyear to Run Atomic Plant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will operate its proposed $1,219,000,000 atomic production plant in Pike County, Ohio.

MASSED B'KLYN RESIDENTS WIN PLEDGE AGAINST 'EL'

Two hundred and fifty Brooklyn residents who came by bus, taxi, subway and motorcade forced the Board of Estimate yesterday to promise unanimously that it would never "approve any plan" to "put up an elevated transit structure in Brooklyn."

The pledge, made by Mayor Impellitteri, appeared to doom a Board of Transportation proposal for an el extension to the Utica-Nostrand Ave. subway.

Earlier this week the Board of Estimate had voted to lay the proposal over until December because estimated costs now exceed original costs by nearly $120,000,000.

There was some report that speculators were banking on the el rumor for land and property grabbing at below - assessment values.

Polio Reaches All-Time High

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—This year's outbreak of polio has reached record proportions and still is rising, the U. S. Public Health Service reported today.

It said 4,032 new cases were reported throughout the nation last week, an increase of 208 over 3,824 new cases reported in the previous week.

The rise sent the number of cases for the "disease year," which began about April 1, to 30,071, a new high. The total compares with 16,034 cases reported to the corresponding date of last year and 28,060 in 1949, the previous record year.

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 3)

Worokers, CIO:

"It is our national tradition that no man or woman, however unpopular his or her cause, shall be imprisoned for thoughts and speeches alone. We in the labor movement have special reason for preserving that tradition. We too have thoughts and make speeches that are not always popular with the powers that be. And if we expect to be free to continue to do so we had better be prepared to speak out now and at any other time against any attack on the free speech of any group."

"LABOR SENTINEL," official organ, Local 1010, CIO Steelworkers: "In plain words a person doesn't have to be a member of the Communist Party to be prosecuted under this law. . . . Any fight for labor or for the rights of the Negro people is called un-American by the reactionaries."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH: "Never before has such a restriction been placed on the right to hold opinions and to express them in the United States of America."

BOSTON CRONICLE: ". . . Today it is communists, tomorrow it may be anti-Communists. . . . This is too high a price to pay in plucking safety from the nettle of danger."

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK: "This is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press. I would hold the Smith Act unconstitutional."

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS, CIO, 1952 national convention: "The Smith Act is . . . thought control. It has introduced into our way of life a dangerous precedent, striking at our fundamental freedoms of press and opinion."

"UE NEWS", organ of the United Electrical Workers: "The people of this country, whose rights as free citizens have been undermined by the U. S. Supreme Court (decision upholding Smith Act), must insist upon the reversal of this decision, and the repeal of such laws as the Smith Act and the McCarran Act."

N. J. Methodists Oppose ROTC in Church Colleges

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—A report deploring the introduction of ROTC units in church-affiliated colleges was approved today by the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Church, following a spirited debate.

More than a dozen delegates spoke for and against the issue of Reserve Officer Training units in Methodist-supported colleges before the stand was adopted by the conference.

The vote approved a report of the Commission on World Peace and Social Justice which called the ROTC units in church colleges "an infringement of the principle of separation of church and state." The report also affirmed the church's opposition to Universal Military Training in peacetime.

Mine, Mill Leader Sees Labor Target Of Smith Act Raid

Al Pezzati, member of the executive board of the international Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, stated yesterday:

"The seizure of labor leaders Karly Larsen and William Sentner, of a pension movement leader like Bill Pennock, of writers and editors like William Allen and Terry Pettus is the final proof that the real targets of the Justice Department under the Smith Act have always been and are now the right to organize free trade unions and the right of free speech and free press. These arrests show that the Smith Act is a dagger at the heart of a free and peaceful America."

8,000 Hospital Workers in Chile Win Pay Bonus

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 18. — More than 8,000 hospital employes won a victory here today after a 84-hour "sitdown" strike.

The local welfare board granted the strikers demand for a special "independence day bonus," giving each 3,000 pesos (approximately $96). Chile's independence day is tomorrow.

Santiago remained without urban transportation or any other municipal services for the second consecutive day, however.

A special meeting of the council of ministers decided to take no action in a nation-wide strike of municipal employes, now in its second day.

UE Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

lative struggle for Negro rights and "stamping out the scourge of genocide which is the calculated extermination of the Negro people."

The high level of unity which has marked the convention was marred today by a behind-the-scenes move to inject a divisive red-baiting issue. The move was aimed at bringing to the floor of the convention a resolution submitted by District Council 1 of Philadelphia which urges exposing of 'oppression' throughout the world, lumping together the Soviet Union and People's China with Franco Spain and Peron's Argentina.

The convention has been marked by a strong rejection of red-baiting, with delegates exposing the evil effects of "Careyism" which plagued this union until a few years ago.

President Albert J. Fitzgerald today sharply attaeked red-baiting in a stirring speech in support of William Sentner, St. Louis Union leader who was among those arrested in the latest roundup of Smith Act victims.

"If there's any delegate who thinks he can save himself from redbaiting, let me give you a piece of advice," Fitzgerald declared. "Get the hell out—Get out before you spread the germ to someone else."

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—The UE convention elected its three top officers to another term, giving a rousing tribute to Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, Julius Empak, general secretary-treasurer, and James J. Matles, director of organization.

The election followed a session on political action dramatized by the slogan that "Politics mean bread and butter to the workers."

One feature of political action emphasized in the discussion was the support of local labor and progressive candidates and the need for UE members running for office in their communities.

Joseph Kukucka Local 304 explained that he had been recently elected to the town council of North Tonawanda, N. Y. for a third time.

Delegate Marie Reed of Cleveland Local 735 told of her experiences in piling up 40,000 votes.

"I didn't win, but I was able to tell Sen. McCarran when he came here with his witchhunting committee that I got more votes running for the school board than he did in his election to the U. S. Senate," she said. The delegate pointed out that the school board was compelled to act on many of the school issues on which she campaigned even though she lost the election.

Mrs. Reed said she was supporting the non-partisan political action resolution presented to the convention, adding, however, that she "would have liked to see the convention endorse the Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Bass."

She amplified this stand with a brief comparison of the platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties, showing how the PP stand favorably matched the program of the UE.

Reuel Stanfield, delegate of Cincinnati Local 766, told the delegates

"I know which party would get the majority of our votes if we really examined the programs and the candidates—and it wouldn't be either the Republican or the Democrats."

The convention unanimously resolved that "our UE members and locals must not 'sit out' this 1952 election." The resolution urged: that 'Political-Legislative' Action Commitees be activated in every local and district; that the UE program be presented to all candidates and that delegations, questionnaires and public forums be widely used for this purpose; that candidates should be pressed to act now on such issues as rent control, FEPC, wage freeze.

"We cannot fail to see how directly politics affects our every day struggles for wages," declared Joseph Habschmidt of West Pullman, Ill., Local 107.

"In the Harvester strike, we see how the company's politicians work for them, by bringing in the Un-American Committee to break out strike. And now the Harvester Corporation is asking for special legislation to destroy our union."

Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

seized at their homes here by FBI agents at 7 a.m. Wednesday. They are in King County jail.

Others arrested:

Karly Larsen, East Stanwood, first vice-president of the CIO Woodworkers Western Washington District Council, and vice president of the Progressive Party. Arrested while a delegate at the IWA international convention in Portland.

Henry Huff, Washington State chairman of the Communist Party, arrested in Portland, Ore.

Terry Pettus, northwest editor of the Daily People's World seized in Minneapolis.

Paul Bowen, young Negro war veteran, former Boeing Airplane worker and 1950 Independent Party nominee for Congress from Seattle. Bowen was arrested in Chicago.

Barbara Hartie, member of the Communist Party State Committee. Arrested in Eugene, Ore.

All were scheduled to be taken to Seattle for a preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner John Burns. Burns estimated the hearing would be held in about 10 days."

Pennock's fellow-officers in the Pension Union announced his arrest would not halt the holding of the union's 15th annual convention in Seattle this weekend.

They set their Saturday evening mass meeting as a Smith Act protest meeting.

"William J. Pennock's only crime," said a statement from Dr. C. H. Fisher, educational director; Thomas C. Rabbit, vice president, and Mabel Conrad, secretary, "is that he has led the struggle for social security in the state of Washington for the past fifteen years."

The union said it is sending a delegation to U. S. Attorney Dennis today (Thurs.) to demand reasonable bail.

The CRC scheduled an emergency enlarged meeting of its state board Thursday to map a full-scale drive in behalf of the seven, Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, acting director, said.

The Progressive Party, which had already slated a state board meeting at 1 p.m. Sunday, placed the fight back against the Smith Act outrages high on its agenda.

An immediate mailing to all candidates and many public figures and organizations was rushed out by the Pension Union. It urged they speak out for reasonable bail.

Offices of the northwest bureau of the People's World, CRC, the Pension Union and Progressive Party reported a flood of telephone calls from persons anxious to help in the fight.

What's On?

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Houston in the stirring, Benet classic. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 450 sixth Ave. (at 9th St.). $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

LAST FIVE TIMES
Tonight see RUBY DEE
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THE GRAND CONCERT
with LILA NOVA